The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1870. NO. 122.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.......5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week).......25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year).......$10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The jury in the Glasson divorce case, New York, could not agree and were discharged. They stood seven for the plaintiff and five for the defendant.

There were 657 immigrants landed at New York since January 16th, making a total of 4,281 who have arrived since the first of January.

The stone masons in New York are still on a strike, and are quite resolved not to give in to the reduction proposed by Commodore Vanderbilt. The strikers number one hundred and ten men, and were all employed on the new Hudson River Railroad depot. The Commodore wants the men to work for four dollars, instead of four dollars and a half per day.

It is stated that Charles Thomas, living some eight or ten miles from Floyd Court House, Va., was forcibly taken from his home Wednesday night, and unmercifully whipped, by a party of disguised men. It appears that Thomas had been in the service of the Internal Revenue Commission as informer, and upon his reports several parties engaged in illicit distillation of whisky were arrested and their property seized in that neighborhood. It is supposed that the friends of his victims administered to Thomas the castigation. He was stripped and bound, and received several hundred lashes.

Gov. Butler, of Nebraska, has appointed a committee of three to examine the Omaha and Southwestern Railway before issuing patents of State lands.

Santa Fe dispatches say there is a movement on foot to secure the admission of New Mexico into the Union.

One hundred and twenty-five citizens, armed and mounted, started from Fort Stanton in pursuit of Indians on the 25th of January. They have not been heard from since.

At the Radical caucus of the Legislature, in Jefferson City, Mo., Wednesday night, the question of the expediency of submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution, enfranchising all those now deprived of suffrage, without respect to race or color, was discussed and carried by nearly a two-thirds vote.

A terrible accident occurred Wednesday morning on the Boston and Albany Railroad, half a mile west of Chatham village. A large freight train going east broke the coupling and eleven cars run back, down a heavy grade, coming in collision with another freight train, piling them all up in a mass of ruin, and instantly killing Miles Phillips, conductor; Charles Sprague, brakeman; and Henry Libley, fireman. John Lesty, brakeman, was seriously injured, and Wm. Booth, engineer, slightly. The cars were heavily loaded with valuable produce, which is nearly ruined.

In the New York Assembly yesterday a report was presented from the Canal Board that the cost of completing the Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals according to estimates was as follows: Erie, $2,418,620; Champlain, $367,600; Oswego, $124,000; total, $2,910,220. The Board also reported that the work should be completed in three years.

Ex-Governor Allen Trimble died at his residence in Hillsboro, Ohio, yesterday morning. He was in his eighty-seventh year, and had resided in Hillsboro since 1805.

A youngman named G. A. Coates was caught in the machinery of a St. Louis flouring mill yesterday, and before he could be extricated was terribly mutilated and died soon after.

Judge Liermont, of the Fifth District Court, New Orleans, is to be impeached for illegal decisions and incompetency.

Horace Binney, Jr., President of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, a distinguished lawyer, died yesterday after a brief illness.

By an accident on the Burlington, Vt., Railroad yesterday, Patrick Collins, conductor of a freight train, was killed, and three others seriously injured.

Gov. Washburn, of Vermont, is ill, with hardly a possibility of his recovery.

An order passed the Maine Senate yesterday, disfranchising paupers.

HARRISURG.

Treasury Investigation Adjourned.

Proceedings in the Legislature.

Allegheny License Supplement Reported Favorably—Tripartite Bridge over the Allegheny River—The Liquor License Question—Bills Introduced and Bills Passed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 3, 1870.

The Treasury Investigation Adjourned.

The Senate committee on the management of the Treasury funds met this afternoon, but no witnesses being present, the committee determined to adjourn till Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock, when all the parties will be present. Mr. Mackey left for home to-day. He will be examined again next week.

SENATE.

Petitions.

A large number of petitions were presented for a law authorizing the citizens of any district to vote for or against the licensing of liquor shops, and for the abolition of the death penalty.

Reported Favorably.

Mr. Howard's license supplement for Allegheny county was reported favorably.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Connell—Incorporating the Grand Lodge of the United Order of Sacred Temple of Liberty.

By Mr. Graham—Supplement for Pittsburgh Bridge Company, authorizing the erection by hem of a tri-partite bridge from Pittsburgh o Allegheny City.

Also, supplement for National Deposit Comany, Pittsburgh.

Mr. White—Relative to interest, increasing ame to seven per cent., and legalizing not exeeding ten per cent., in writing.

Mr. Miller—Relative to soldiers of 1812 and heir widows, admitting to pension those worth nore than five hundred dollars.

Bill Passed.

Mr. Lowry called up the bill extending the act t 1869 regulating medical practice in York and her counties to Erie, Crawford and Venango. 'assed, with Venango stricken out on motion f Mr. Allen.

The bills extending the charters of the Cenral and Southern Transportation Companies inety-nine years were passed.

The Sand Bar Bill.

Mr. Graham called up the bill declaring a ertain sand bar in the Ohio river opposite liddletown an island, and had it killed, Mr. lutan explaining he had no desire to pass it.

Passed Second Reading.

Mr. Davis called up the Senate bill allowing usband and wife to testify in divorce cases. 'assed second reading.

Mr. Connell called up the Senate bill authorzing railroad companies to lease or become ssees of or with other roads. Passed second eading.

The Financial Board of Control.

Mr. Howard moved a consideration of this ill relating to State Treasurer and creating a oard of Control. Mr. White opposed it and e motion was lost.

Mr. Graham called up the bill repealing the t requiring the Landsdale Turnpike Como complete two miles before taking toll. 'assed.

Also, House bill incorporating the "Mirror inting Company of Allegheny." Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Porter, of York, called up Senate bill alowing writs of error in cases of murder or luntary manslaughter, which authorizes e Supreme Court to review the law and the idence, and covers cases now pending in the preme Court, and meets the case of Dr. hoeppe. It was favored by Messrs. Niles, hnson, Bowman and Porter, and opposed by essrs. Schnatterly and Craig, and passed secd reading.

The Tariff Reduction.

he House resolution urging Congress to opse the reduction of the tariff on pig iron or ier iron and coal has passed.

The License Question.

he House bill authorizing the people of the strict to vote for or against the license of uor shops was made the special order for ursday evening.

Obscene Publications.

he House bill punishing the publication of cene advertisements was passed, applying lusively to a particular class of objectionapublications.

TOWANDA, PA.

eat Fire on Saturday Night—Loss $250,000.

EW YORK, February 3.—A great fire occurat Towanda, Bradford county, Pa., last Satay evening, entailing a loss of $250,000. The ef sufferers, who are mainly insured, Powell & Co., dry goods; E. J. Campbell, ts and shoes; Tracy & Moore, dry goods; nsylvania and New York Railroad office; ng Men's Christian Association rooms; nebacker, tailor, Miss Opham, dress mak- Miss Griffin, milliner; Codding, Russell & agricultural implements. Many of the rounding buildings were damaged.

e Plymouth, Kankakee and Pacific Railroad.

ial Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND., February 3, 1870.

meeting of the directors of the Plymouth, kakee and Pacific Railroad Company was here to-day. J. C. Cushman, President, gned, and C. H. Reeve was elected to the nc. Important business was transacted ing to a thorough organization, and the pects are favorable to the completion of road at an early day.

Jenkins & Bro.'s Teas in Packages.

ery dealer should have Jenkins & Bro.'s and coffees in packages. Consumers are ious to get them, as this house has the retion of selling good articles and at low s. They have already reduced prices of and coffees, as well as flours in this mar- †

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT POLICY.

It is Censured and Condemned in the House—The Construction and Engineer Bureau Appropriations Reduced One Half—The New Funding Bill—Payment of Pensions Quarterly—The Internal Revenue Law—How the Gold Conspirators Obtained Secretary Boutwell's Order to Sell Gold—Judge Hoar's Nomination Rejected by the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1870.

The Navy Department.

The Navy Department was pretty thoroughly overhauled to-day, and the final vote was equivalent to an expression of want of confidence in the management. It appears that as soon as this administration came into power, it put most of the vessels in repair and commission, and the force of workmen in all the navy yards was greatly increased. The result of this action was that the appropriations for the year to the bureau of construction and bureau of engineering were exhausted in seven months. The original intention of the Department was to go on with the work and trust to Congress for making up the deficiencies. The indorsement given by the country and Congress to the position assumed by Mr. Dawes and the Appropriation Committee changed this determination, and as the public knows a large number of workmen were discharged or suspended. The Secretary then reported that the appropriation for these two bureaus was about exhausted, and asked that the surplus in the other bureaus be transferred thereto. Mr. Dawes and his committee took up the question, and this morning had a conference with the Secretary and Admiral Porter, both of whom fully explained the policy of the Department. The Committee did not find itself fully able to concur in this policy, but a majority, Mr. Dawes going with the minority for a smaller sum, finally agreed to recommend the appropriation of three millions for the two bureaus aforesaid, and convert into the Treasury an equal amount of the surplus, standing to the credit of the other bureaus. As soon as the bill reached the House it was sharply attacked, and the policy of the Department was censured and condemned in decided terms; some speakers going so far as to declare that our old wooden vessels are not worth repairing, and a number saying there is no possible occasion for such warlike preparation in time of peace. A motion to reduce the appropriation one-half was made, and found such favor that not more than twenty-five or thirty members stood up for the bill as reported, and it went through with one million for the bureau of construction, and half a million for the bureau of engineering, and an aggregate of three million surplus from the other bureaus returned to the treasury. A similar bill was debated two hours in the Senate, and there was opposition in that body also to the proposed transfer. One clause added to the bill knocks the eight hour law in the head by declaring that eight hours work shall receive but eight hours' pay proportionate to the ruling rates outside the yards. This was carried by four majority. The Senate will probably lay by its own bill to-morrow, and put through the House bill. It is evident that only a part of the men who were discharged last week can be restored to their places, the sentiments of both branches of Congress being strong against heavy work, and in favor of greater economy in the two bureaus chiefly concerned.

The Funding Bill.

The new funding bill from the Finance Committee is largely a compromise between the views of the Secretary and those of Mr. Sherman and his associates. The first opinion of Congressmen who have looked at it is on the whole quite favorable. There will be some opposition to the provision for selling bonds and paying interest abroad, but the Department thinks this feature is quite essential to the success of the scheme. There will also be opposition to the section requiring national banks to do their business on the basis of these new bonds after the first of next October, but they can wind up and retire if they don't like the terms proposed, and capital elsewhere will undoubtedly at once offer to enter the field they vacate. The last section of the bill is a step towards free banking, and contemplates a slight contraction in so far as capitalists avail themselves of its privileges. The Committee do not thereby declare for contraction, however, as they think this feature offset by others. It will be seen that all the bonds heretofore bought by the Treasury, now amounting to $97,082,384, are to be cancelled and destroyed as soon as the bill becomes a law, and that further purchases are to be disposed of in the same way. The department is now paying about $123,000,000 interest annually. This deduction from $150,000,000 mentioned in the bill leaves $27,000,000 yearly to be applied in reducing the public debt, which sum must slowly increase month by month, as the aggregate of the debt and interest is decreased.

Payment of Pensions.

Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, as one argument for the necessity of paying pensions four times a year instead of twice, has obtained the following letter from Mr. Van Aernam, Commissioner of Pensions: "In response to your verbal inquiry about the number of pension certificates held by third parties as collateral security for money loaned to pensioners, I beg to state that, from apparently reliable representations made to me since connected with this office, there are parties in all of the large cities who make a regular business of loaning on these pledged certificates of security; that some of these parties hold from five thousand to eight thousand certificates, and that the rate of interest is three dollars for five dollars, if the loan is made soon after the semi-annual payment, and it loaned within twenty or thirty days of the next semi-annual payment the rate is reduced to four dollars for five. Generally these loans or advances are made in driblets, in small sums reaching through the six months intervening between payments, in all of which cases the interest is charged at the highest rates. One broker of this kind told me last July that he had at that time over forty-four thousand dollars out at such rates on such securities."

The Internal Revenue Law.

The Ways and Means Committee having got the tariff bill off its hands, is now going to work at the internal revenue law. The great act of consolidation was passed by former Congress in February, 1869, but never acted on by the Senate. It was taken up in committee soon after the organization of the present House, and again reported and put on the calendar in March of last year, where it now stands. The chairman of the Committee to-day had it made the special order in the House for the first of March. During the present month they will again go over it, and are likely to bring in a number of amendments when it comes up for action, as some members have materially changed their views on certain controverted points. The Internal Revenue bureau has been revising the bill for several weeks, and will present their views to the Committee.

The Gold Conspiracy.

The Gold Conspiracy Committee have traced all the circumstances connected with the transmission of Secretary Boutwell's dispatch to sell four millions of gold, which broke down the market. It was not in cipher. It was filed at the branch office near the Treasury. The wire at this office is connected with all the hotels and other branch offices here, as well as the main office, and all could hear the message. At the main office it was sent to New York on what is known as the broker's line. This is connected with the Gold Room in Baltimore, with the Gold Room, Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, Board of Brokers; and one or two similar offices in New York, at each one of which the message could have been heard and used by sharp operators fifteen minutes before it could have reached Gen. Butterfield.

The Western Ports of Entry.

The House Committee on Commerce had another meeting to-day to consider the bill allowing the transportation of imported merchandise to the West in bond. Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, appeared and urged the adoption of the measure. No action was agreed upon.

Judge Hoar's Nomination Rejected.

Judge Hoar's nomination to the Supreme Bench was rejected by the Senate this afternoon—yeas, 24; nays, 33, and the President will soon send in a new nomination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1870.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Reconstruction Committee to-day heard General Ames regarding the situation in Mississippi. General Ames expressed an apprehension that the restoration of the State would result in the release of Yerger, who is charged with killing Col. Crane, Mayor of Jackson. In answer to a question whether if restored Mississippi would remain loyal, he replied in effect that she would, for several years at least, as in addition to exercising military authorit under the provisions of the Reconstruction acts, he had appointed such civil officers as gave assurances of protection to all classes regardless of race or color. The Committee finally agreed to report a bill for the representation of Mississippi in Congress similar to the Virginia bill.

LETTER TO CAPT. COMMERRELL.

Secretary Robeson has addressed a letter to Capt. Commerrell, commanding H. B. M. ship Monarch, expressing congratulations at the arrival of the Monarch in these waters, and upon the satisfactory issue of her mission. A cordial invitation is extended to Capt. Commerrell to use any of our navy yards for the purpose of making any repairs to the Monarch that may be required, and also to visit Annapolis, where many of the Cabinet would be happy to pay their respects to him, and visit the noble ship under his command.

WANT TO COMPROMISE.

Three years ago the Government made an agreement with Frazer, Trenholm & Co., in settlement for the effects they had on hand as agents of the late Confederate States, and which were claimed by the United States as public property. This agreement, if consummated, would have placed in the Treasury half a million dollars in gold. An agent of these parties is now here to induce the Government to compromise the matter by taking their promissory notes for $800,000 in currency, and dismissing all legal proceedings against them here and in England. Frazer, Trenholm & Co. have, it is said, several million dollars worth of landed estate in the South, all of which is under injunction by order of the court to satisfy the claims of the Government.

AN INTERESTING CASE

Will soon come before the United States Supreme Court, J. Edgar Thomson and others against the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It involves the right of the State of Kansas to tax the Pacific Railroad.

HOW MR. HOAR'S NOMINATION WAS DISPOSED OF.

There is some confusion to-night as to the exact means by which the Senate disposed of the nomination of Judge Hoar, but members of the Senate say they understand the vote of rejection to be direct, 24 against 33.

CONGRESS.

FUNDING BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. Cullom's Bill to Wipe Out Polygamy—Additional Bounties—Bill to Admit Mississippi to Representation Passed by the House—The Navy Deficiency Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAM, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill authorizing the funding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities, and establish specie payments. It provides for the issue of three classes of bonds, $400,000,000 each, the first ten and thirty years, five per cent.; second, fifteen and twenty, four and a half per cent; third, twenty and sixty, four per cent. It also provides for setting aside yearly $150,000,000 of custom receipts to pay interest on the public debt, and for a sinking fund to reduce the public debt.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That for the purpose of funding the debt of the United States and reducing the interest thereon, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States coupon or registered bonds of such denominations not less than fifty dollars as he may think proper, to an amount not exceeding $400,000,000, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government at any time after ten years, and payable in coin at twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin; and the bonds thus authorized may be disposed of at the discretion of the Secretary under such regulations as he shall prescribe, either in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than their par value for coin, or they may be exchanged for any of the outstanding bonds of an equal aggregate par value heretofore issued and known as 5-20 bonds, and for no other purpose, and the proceeds of so much thereof as may be disposed of for coin shall be placed in the treasury to be used for the redemption of such six per cent. bonds at par as may not be offered for exchange, or to replace such amount of coin as may have been used for that purpose.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States coupons or registered bonds to the amount of $400,000,000, of such denominations not less than fifty dollars as he may think proper, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government at any time after fifteen years, and payable in coin at thirty years from date and bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin; and the bonds authorized by this section may be disposed of under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than par for coin, or they may be exchanged at par for any of the outstanding obligations of the Government bearing a higher rate of interest in coin, and the proceeds of such bonds as may be sold for coin shall be deposited in the Treasury, to be used for the redemption of such obligations bearing interest in coin as by the terms of issue are to replace such coin as may have been used for that purpose.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States from time to time coupon or registered bonds of such denomination not less than fifty dollars as he may think proper, to the amount of $400,000,000, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government, at any time after twenty years and payable in coin at forty years from date, at a rate of interest of four per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, and such bonds may be disposed of either in the United States or elsewhere at not less than their par value for coin or at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for United States notes, or may be exchanged at not less than par for any of the obligations of the United States outstanding at the date of issue of such bonds, and if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury it is thought advisable to issue a larger amount of 4 per cent. bonds for any of the purposes herein or hereinafter recited than would be otherwise authorized by this section of this act, such further issues are hereby authorized: provided, that there shall be no increase in the aggregate debt of the United States in consequence of any issues authorized by this act.

SEC. 4. That the bonds authorized by this act shall be exempt from all tax or under national, State, municipal or local authority.

SEC. 5. That the coupons of said bonds may be made payable at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of the Agent of the United States either in the cities of London, Paris, Amsterdam or Frankfort in dollars or the equivalent thereof in sterling money, in francs or in thalers.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint such agents in the United States and Europe as he may deem necessary to aid in the negotiation of said bonds, and he may advertise the loan herein authorized and the conditions thereof in such newspapers and journals in this country and Europe as he may select for the purpose, and a sum not exceeding one per cent. of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, securing and disposing of the same.

SEC. 7. That in order to carry into execution the provisions of the fifth section of the act entitled an act to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption or funding of the floating debt of the United States, approved February 25, 1862, relating to the sinking fund, there is hereby appropriated out of the duties derived from imported goods the sum of one hundred and fifty million dollars annually, which sum during each fiscal year shall be applied to the payment of interest, and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and the United States bonds now held as a sinking fund and the United States bonds now held in the Treasury shall be cancelled and destroyed, a detailed record thereof being first made in the books of the Treasury Department, and the bonds hereafter purchased under this section shall in like manner be cancelled and destroyed, and a full and detailed account of the application of money herein appropriated shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress with his annual report, and the aggregate amount of bonds cancelled and destroyed shall be stated in the monthly statement of the public debt.

SEC. 8. That on and after the 1st of October, 1870, registered bonds of any denomination not less than one thousand dollars, issued under the provisions of this act, and no others, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for notes issued to National banking associations for circulation under the act entitled an act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864, and all National banking associations organized under any amendments thereof are hereby required to deposit bonds issued under this act as security for their circulating notes within one year from the date of the passage of the act, in default of which their right to issue notes for circulation shall be forfeited, and the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Currency shall be authorized and required to take such measures as may be necessary to call in and destroy their outstanding circulation, and to return the bonds held as security therefor, the association by which they were deposited in the sum of not less than one thousand dollars; provided, that every such association now in existence may, upon giving thirty days notice to the Comptroller of the Currency, by resolution of its Board of Directors, deposit legal tender notes with the Treasurer of the United States to the amount of the outstanding circulation, and take up bonds pledged for its redemption; and provided further, that not more than one-third of the bonds deposited by any bank as such security shall be of either of the classes of bonds hereby authorized, on which the maximum rate of interest is fixed at four and one-half or five per centum per annum.

SEC. 9. That the amount of circulating notes which any bank may receive from the Comptroller of the Currency under the provisions of section 21 of said act may equal but not exceed eighty per cent of the par value of the bonds deposited, but shall not exceed the aggregate amount to which such bank may be entitled under said section.

SEC. 10. That any banking associations organized or to be organized under the National Currency act and the acts amendatory thereof, may before depositing with the Treasurer of the United States bonds amount not less than one hundred thousand dollars, receive an equivalent of registered bonds of the United States of the kind and description provided for by section 3 of this act, and may deposit the same as security of circulating notes, and thereupon such banking associations shall be entitled to and shall receive circulating notes upon the terms and conditions and to the extent provided in said currency act, and without respect to the limitation of the aggregate condition of the national currency prescribed by said acts: provided, however, that as circulating notes issued under this section an equal amount of United States notes shall be cancelled and destroyed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. ABBOTT, setting forth the occurrence of frequent violations of the public peace in various Southern localities, and that protection in life and property by the Government was the right of every citizen, and instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the power of the Government to give protection to its citizens within the limits of such States, and to report what legislation is required, and especially to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national police force for the better enforcement of the law.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the Bureau of Construction and Repairs and of Steam Engineering such appropriations to the credit of other bureaus in that department as may be required, was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke in favor of it.

Messrs. MORRILL, of Maine, and CRAIG spoke in support of the bill, and Mr. TRUMBULL opposed it, because it in time of peace would continue the employment of 7,000 men on the construction of war vessels.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to amend by making a direct appropriation to the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and of Steam Engineering of an amount equivalent to that proposed to be transferred from the other bureaus.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the bill.

Mr. NYE followed in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the understanding in the Senate appeared to be that the men were to be employed as a matter of charity. He therefore moved to amend by adding the words: "That the wages paid to employees shall be at no higher rate than that paid by private citizens in the respective localities."

Mr. MORTON said the amendment would absolutely overturn the eight-hour law in the navy yards of the United States, but after discussion it was adopted, yeas 29, nays 22.

The bill was finally laid aside, in order to permit Mr. CARPENTER to address the Senate upon the bill relative to the neutrality of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President in response to the Senate resolution of inquiry relative to the trouble in Winnepeg territory, which was referred.

The Senate at 4 o'clock went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill was introduced by Mr. ALLISON to bring the weights and measures of the meter system into public use.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah, which was recommitted. The tenth section makes incompetent as grand or petit jurors all who believe in, advocate or practice bigamy, concubinage or polygamy.

The thirteenth section enacts that any man in Utah who shall live or cohabit with one woman or more, other than his lawful wife, as his wife or wives, shall be adjudged guilty of the crime of concubinage, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000 and imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor not exceeding five years.

The seventeenth section authorizes the United States Marshal, if he is resisted or threatened with resistance in the execution of any writ or process, to apply to the commander of any military court in the territory for a posse.

The nineteenth section enacts that no alien practicing bigamy, polygamy or concubinage shall be admitted to United States citizenship, nor shall any polygamist hold any office of trust or profit in the Territory, vote therein or be entitled to the benefits of the homestead or pre-emption laws.

The twenty-third section enacts that marriage in the Territory may be solemnized only by Justices of the Supreme Court, Justices of the Peace duly appointed and qualified, and by any priest or minister of the Gospel regularly ordained and settled. It declares all consanguineous marriages incestuous and void, punishable by twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The bill is very long, containing thirty-four sections.

Mr. REEVES offered a resolution for a *per capita* dog tax of two dollars and fifty cents. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3d, 1865, in relation to additional bounties, extending its benefits to widows and children of soldiers who had enlisted for a less period than one year, and had been killed or died in the service. Passed.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the tax bill was made the special order for the 1st of March, to be taken up after the tariff bill.

Mr. SCHUMAKER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the propriety of granting to any citizen of the United States the privilege of banking on all United States bonds. Adopted.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to admit the State of Mississippi to representation in Congress, and asked to have it put upon its passage.

The bill having been read, Mr. BUTLER said it was exactly, word for word, the bill under which Virginia had been admitted to representation. Although in some respects the members of the committee, and himself among the number, would have been glad to have it changed, yet the whole matter having been so fully and thoroughly discussed, and a precedent set in the case of Virginia, it was thought after mature deliberation it was best to admit Mississippi under the same conditions and with the same provisions as Virginia. He moved the previous question, first allowing his colleague on the Committee, Mr. Beck, to offer a substitute.

Mr. BECK thereupon offered his substitute, declaring Mississippi entitled to representation without preamble or conditions.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, another member of the Committee, said, on his side of the House they acquiesced in this measure. They did not willingly acquiesce. This case, in their judgment, differed essentially from that of Virginia; in that a General of the United States army, in command of Mississippi, had so used the military forces in that State as to elect himself to the United States Senate by use of the army.

A vote was taken on Mr. BECK'S substitute, and it was rejected, yeas 85, nays 98. Among the Republicans voting for the substitute were Messrs. Fitch, Burchard, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkelberg, Garfield, Hay, Hill, Jenckes, Kellogg, Ketchum, Laflin, Logan and Orth.

The bill as reported was then passed.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to supply a deficiency for the navy, as follows: Bureau of Steam Engineering, $1,040,000; Bureau of Construction and Repairs, $1,950,000; total three millions; and to cover into the treasury the following unexpended balances: From the bureau of provisions and clothing, $1,400,000; bureau of equipments and recruiting, $399,000; bureau of navigation, $258,000; bureau of yards and docks, $951,000; total, three millions. He yielded temporarily for other business, as follows:

Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Elections, reported in the case of the contested election from the Eleventh district of New York, a resolution that Greene, the sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, and that Van Wyck, the contestant, is. He gave notice that he would call it up next Tuesday.

Mr. BURR presented a minority report with opposite results.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print of the tariff bill, 3,000 extra copies in pamphlet form, and 2,000 in ordinary bill form.

The House then took up the bill reported by Mr. DAWES, to supply deficiencies in the navy. Mr. Dawes explained the matter referred to by Mr. Morgan as an extra allowance of 33⅓ per cent. to officers of the navy under order of the Secretary of the Navy, May 23, 1866; allowances that had been previously made for fuel, lights, etc., had been abolished, and while the pay of army officers and civil officers had been increased twenty per cent., no increase had been made to pay of navy officers, and the Secretary of the Navy had fixed 33⅓ per cent. as commutation for allowance. Whether that was fair commutation might properly be a subject of criticism, but on the whole, he supposed the Secretary of the Navy was authorized in making it. His own opinion was, however, that the compensation of all officers in the army, navy or civil life should be definitely fixed by law, and he would call the attention of the House to that point in the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. MORGAN characterized the order of the Secretary of the Navy as the most atrocious act of usurpation that ever marked the administration of any head of department. He inquired of Mr. Dawes whether he meant to uphold the act abolishing allowance to naval officers, and authorizing an increase of pay by one-third by a simple order of the Secretary.

Mr. DAWES replied that he had not assumed to defend that order, nor the payment of a dollar under it, but he had thought it due to the Navy Department to give the House the explanation which the department gave to him.

Mr. KELLEY defended the legality and propriety of the order.

Mr. SCOFIELD defended the administration for acting under it.

Mr. DAWES resumed the floor, and passing from this point, was proceeding to explain the bill, refusing to yield for further discussion of the point.

Mr. MORGAN made a remark about the inconsistency of the gentleman from Massachusetts in attempting to hide and cover up an unauthorized expenditure of over three million dollars.

Mr. DAWES replied that not one word had fallen from him in justification of the order, or in attempt to cover it up. He had stated the facts, and stated along with them that they did not meet his approval. He then proceeded to state the circumstances which rendered the bill necessary, remarking, however, that he had been in favor of smaller appropriations, inasmuch as there was nothing in the affairs of the Government that demanded large expenditures for the navy. In reply to a question of Mr. Randall, he said the whole number employed in all the navy yard was about 12,000, of whom about 6,000 were employed in the bureaus for which these deficiencies were recommended.

Mr. RANDALL said when Secretary Borie took charge of the Navy Department there were between 800 and 900 men in the Philadelphia navy yard, and within a month of that time the force had increased to 2,500 without any public necessity whatever. The men now there were actually in each other's way, and in his judgment there was no justification for this appropriation. It these shops had been burned up, it would have been better and more economical for the Government.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, moved to reduce the appropriation to $1,500,000, and argued against useless expenditures for the navy at a time when there was no public necessity.

Mr. MAYNARD asked Mr. Benjamin how, with an inefficient navy, the Government could recognize the independence of Cuba. Was it wise to let the American navy slumber while the navies of other nations were being strengthened, and while other nations were being awakened to the exigencies of the times?

Mr. BENJAMIN—Is the gentleman prepared to vote for the recognition of either the belligerent rights or independence of that island?

Mr. MAYNARD—From the information I have, I am not prepared to vote for it.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Then the gentleman has my answer to his question. I am not prepared to vote away large amounts from the Treasury for what does not appear necessary at this time.

Mr. MAYNARD—It is not what may be the opinion of the gentlemen from Missouri or myself as to the recognition of the independence of Cuba, but we know that many of our fellow-citizens are prepared to recognize it, and that there are gentlemen in this House who are also prepared to recognize it. I have now in my eye one of them.

Mr. LOGAN, rising—Yes, sir, I am prepared for it.

Mr. MAYNARD—In view of that, I submit that we should keep the navy in order.

Mr. BENJAMIN—I will tell the gentleman further, that the Administration which he supports, and which I support is not prepared at this time even to recommend the recognition of the belligerency of Cuba.

The discussion was continued at length.

Mr. Benjamin's amendment was agreed to without a division, the yeas and nays being refused, and the bill as amended passed.

The House at 4:30 adjourned.

CHICAGO.

A Lady Fatally Injured while Sleighing—Bad News from the Indian Country—Fire in Crosby's Opera House—Panic in the Audience, but No One Hurt—The "Post" Sued for Libel—Damages for False Imprisonment.

CHICAGO, February 3.—The wife of Dr. Hall, of Rockford, Illinois, was thrown from a sleigh yesterday while the horses were running away, and so badly injured that she died in a few minutes. Another lady was seriously injured.

On Tuesday night, at Darlington, Wisconsin, the safe of the American Mercants' Union Express was broken open and twenty-seven hundred dollars stolen therefrom.

A letter received at General Sheridan's headquarters in this city to-day, from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, dated January 25, says that Bull Bear, a prominent chief of the Cheyennes, came to that post with important news from several hostile tribes thereabouts. He states that the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches, who are very numerous and formidable, are making active preparations for war upon the whites, and had urged the Cheyennes to join them. No little apprehension was excited among the white settlers of the Territory, who heard this news, and it is to be feared that serious trouble with the treacherous red skins is in store for them at an early day.

Crosby's Opera House had a narrow escape from destruction by fire last night. The fire originated in the studio of Mrs. H. S. St. John. Her art work was nearly all burned. By the active energies of the firemen the fire was confined to the studio. Loss seven to eight thousand dollars; insured for about half that amount. When the alarm was given an audience of four or five hundred in the opera house were seized with panic, and made a rush to escape, but fortunately no one was seriously injured.

Justice Banyon has sued the Chicago *Post* for libel, damages $30,000.

Joseph H. Martin to-day got a verdict of two thousand dollars against F. N. Hanlin, the well-known dry goods dealer, for false imprisonment. He claimed $20,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

Attempts to Bribe the Governor to Sign Obnoxious Bills—Half a Million for the Stroke of a Pen.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—A committee appointed by the meeting in Lafayette Square Monday night waited on Governor Warmouth this afternoon, and presented their resolutions. Governor Warmouth, in reply, made some disclosures as to how various measures were engineered through the Legislature by good citizens, to sign one of which he had been offered $500,000, by one party, and in addition, Mayor Conway, of this city, had offered him any consideration to sign it. The bill was vetoed. The bill referred to was the $5,000,000 gold bond bill for redeeming city money. He was also offered $50,000 to sign the Nicolson pavement bill. The Governor complained of the refusal of leading men of the State to counsel with him, although he had invited them, and said: "If you and the 2,500 citizens who were present at the meeting which sent you here would only give their support to me and honest members of the legislature, there will be no difficulty in restraining improvident legislation. I think I have a right to ask it, and if you will give it, I assure you many of the evils complained of will be avoided." He said in conclusion it was his purpose to administer the affairs of the State Government to the best of his abilities, and for the welfare of the people, and asked the assistance and co-operation of good citizens.

Resacking and Rebranding

Of Western flours—changing spring wheat brands to winter wheat, is extensively *practised here*, to deceive. The flours of the Pittsburgh City Mills are guaranteed—every ounce winter wheat. †

THE TRIPLE MURDER.

The Peightal Family Murder at Huntingdon.

Confession of Albert Bodenburg—Gotlieb Bohner the Pepetrator.

Albert Bodenburg, one of the parties convicted of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Peightal and a boy visiting them, at Huntingdon, Pa., has made a full confession of the crime in writing, which has been translated by E. D. Steckel. Bodenburg states that he became acquainted with Bohner at Altoona, in September last, where they worked together, and that the latter proposed the robbery of Mr. Peightal, to which he assented. After determining upon the robbery, they proceeded to reconnoiter the premises. Bodenburg says:

We went away from there (Altoona) some two or three weeks before this murder took place; we left in the 11 P. M. train. When we came to the place where the old farmer Peightal lived, it was dark; we went into the house and sat by the stove. While we were warming ourselves I did not feel at all comfortable about this thing. After I had thought over it more maturely, I said to Charley, "Let us go away." "Oh," he said, "we have time enough." I still felt uncomfortable. We spoke all in German—the wife could not understand it. She said we should speak English, so that each one in the house might understand it. Charley got angry at this, and said "I will speak with you after a while so that you can understand it." At this time in the evening we left, and went to McConnellstown, and staid at the hotel until the next day till about three or four o'clock P. M. To this hotel came a German, named Smith; he is boss of an ore bank at Marklesburg. We asked this man for work. He promised us work, but said he couldn't furnish us with a very excellent job. He asked us when we would come to commence. We said we had to go for our clothes first. But Charley had not much of a desire to go to work here, because it was near the house where Peightal lived. He was also afraid it would be more easily discovered, should we rob them of their money. For this purpose alone, (viz: stealing) I had in my mind, but never to murder any of the family. But Charley said to me as we left McConnellstown, that we could get the money in no other way, but by killing these people. I said, "My God, Charley, are you not afraid of such a thought?" "No," said he, "why should I be afraid of it? There were so many killed in war, and I myself have killed a sufficient number. This is nothing for me." I said "no, Charley, I will have nothing to do with this thing; I cannot do it, neither is it at all necessary. We can get the money some other way, and thus spare their lives, as well as ours. For it will certainly be discovered, whether any men will see it or not, for one sees it at all events, and He brings all evil, sooner or later, to the light of day. Now, you may do what you please."

THEY BUY PISTOLS.

Thereupon he said, "I tell you, we have no money any more; we must go back to Altoona, and take up our time so that we may obtain some, then we will buy for each one of us a pistol. We went back to Altoona, and two days after we took up our time. Went to Hollidaysburg and bought each a pistol at four dollars a piece. After we came back to Altoona I did not again take up quarters at Feller's boarding house, but went into the country to a German named Charley Kerper, whose daughter I intended to marry. At this place I stayed, until we went back to this man Peightal's. Charley came often to my lodgings after we had the pistols, and spoke to me now we were to do this thing and when we would do it. He said, "you need not go along in; you stay outside and watch. I do not intend to kill these people, but I am going to scare them. By flourishing before them these pistols, they will not leave the house but deliver up the money." I said, "Charley, if you secretly have any intention to kill them, I will not go along with you." He swore to me that he did not intend to do so.

GOING TO PEIGHTAL'S.

Thereupon the Monday evening following we started away from Altoona in the nine o'clock train; this was on the 15th of November. After we arrived here, at Huntingdon, we went on first to the house of this man Peightal; we arrived there at about half past twelve o'clock at night, and went into the barn for the purpose of taking a sleep; all in the house had gone to bed. We laid down and slept in the lower part of the barn. Shortly after daybreak I heard footfalls; it was the old gentleman, who wished to feed his stock. He came to where I lay and wanted to gather straw, and caught hold of my legs. I said to him he should "be pleased to excuse us as we had been tired and we laid down here to take a little rest." It is very natural that I could not tell him that we came to steal from him; it would have been better, however, had I told him so. The old gentleman said it was all right and then went away. Then I said to Charley, "do you intend to do this work this morning or this evening?" He answered me that in the day time he could not do it, and we must wait until the evening. Then we went up on the mow and laid ourselves in the hay. This was Tuesday, the 16th of November. We slept there until evening, until it became dark, when we stepped down from the mow and went to the house; the family at this time were sitting down at the supper table. We sat down behind the stove and warmed ourselves. After the family had taken supper they asked us to sit down and also eat. While we were eating, and all the time we were in the house, I felt uncomfortable concerning this matter. These people received us hospitably and we are come with the purpose of stealing. I said to Charley "come let us go." The old gentleman asked us where we were from, and where we were going. Charley said, "we came from Dudley, and were on our way to Huntingdon in quest of employment." I said nothing, for I said to myself, the truth you cannot speak, and lying you are commanded not to do, so I said again, "come, Charley, let us go."

THEY SLEEP IN THE HOUSE.

After this we went toword the barn and pretended to be on our way to leave the place, but Charley pretended that his feet were sore and he could not walk well. We went into the barn pretending to take a little more rest, for he intended to attend to his work on the same evening. He wanted first, however, to have the family go to bed. After we had came into the barn this old man Peightal also come; he saw where we had gone to. He said he didn't like anybody to sleep in his barn, as he was afraid of fire. He said we should come along into the house; we followed him, and he gave us a bed for this night. During the night Charley told me in which room the money was, but he said he could not now get in, for when the woman was making a bed ready for us he heard her locking every door. Getting up the next morning, Charley was first; after he had washed himself he went to the barn, because the old gentleman was there. I became so much afraid that as soon as I was done washing I followed him out. After I had gone about ten yards away from the house the little boy followed and called me back. He had a pie on a plate in his hand and said, "this is your breakfast." I gave half of it to Charley and said "let us go back home to Altoona." He said, "we have now been here this long, we can wait yet until this evening." This was on Wednesday, the 17th of November.

THEY GET SOME LIQUOR.

We then went down the railroad to McConnellstown. Before we there we came to a store not far from Peightal's farm. Charley wished me to inquire whether we could obtain any liquor there. I went in and was told that they had none; then said Charley "let us go to McConnellstown." We went there to the hotel where we were at the first time. We drunk there, each of us, three or four glasses of cider. Spent a short time there, and then Charley went to the store and brought us something to eat. When he came back again where I was, he bought also a pint of brandy.

Then we left for McConnellstown station; sat down there on a bench outside. I asked an old man when the train went to Dudley; he told me, as near as I can recollect, "not until the afternoon." Then we went up the road; went into a house a little this side of the store, where I had asked for liquor and lighted my pipe. Then we went back to the old place which we left this morning early, viz: to Peightal's place; went however still further on, perhaps one-half or three-fourths of a mile. On the left of the railroad was a fire, and the railroad men sat around it; they asked us to come also to the fire. We stood ourselves also by the fire and whiled our time away until dark. We had between dinner and this time talked on many different subjects. While we were with these men we spoke to them. After they had left us we spoke again to ourselves how we would transact this matter. I asked him finally, after it was already dark, "how are you going to do it?"

HOW THE DEED WAS TO BE DONE.

"Well," said he, "I have already made so many plans, and I have concluded the best plan will be to kill them all." I told him, "Charley, you have already in Altoona sworn and promised me that you would not kill these people; had you not sworn this to me I would not have come with you. I told you this same thing in Altoona: I mean still to do what I agreed to, but if you mean to do this thing which you have now told me, I will start right away back to Altoona, and you can do as you please. I do not want to have anything to do with such a cruel deed." After considering a while, he said to me "you need not take part at all in this affair. You stand here on the railroad and keep a look out and if any body comes you will let me know." I told him "only for the purpose of stealing, remember, you can expect my service, and not for anything else." He said, "that is all I wish to do."

So we went on together to the barn. We staid there a short time to see whether the old man Peightal was going to come. Charley said if he would come he would tie him there, then there will only be the two left in the house, viz: the wife and the little boy. The old man Peightal, however, came not; then he said to me, "give me your pistol and go to the railroad, and keep a sharp lookout; if any one comes you will notify me." I said, "Yes, I will, but remember what I told you, and what you swore to me." He replied, "Yes, and now I swear to you again that I will not do anything different from what we agreed." I said "so we will spare the lives of these people and our own." I thereupon gave him my pistol, but asked him again "what do you want with *my* pistol, seeing you have one of your own." "Well," said he, "this is not sufficient, for it is only single-barreled, and as soon as they see that, they will not become as certainly scared as when I flourish two pistols."

ON THE LOOK OUT.

I went to the railroad to keep watch. This railroad is above 100 yards from the dwelling house.

I walked up and down the railroad mostly on that part of the railroad towards Huntingdon; I spent here a good while before Charley came back again to me. Finally he came; had rather a good sized bundle under his arm; he said, "here is some money," and gave me some paper money into my hand. He told me "it is $125; but this is not all; after this, when we have an opportunity, I will give you also gold and silver." He must have miscalculated the paper money; for I had of my own $25, and after I counted I had altogether only $125, consequently it could only have been $100 that he gave to me.

Bradenburg then details their escape to Altoona, and their arrest at that place, when, he says, he learned for the first time that the murders had been committed. The remaining part of the confession has reference to their detention in the lock-up at Altoona and the trial, all of which has been already published. He says Bohner has promised to confess the murders, and to acquit him of any connection therewith.

White Corn Meal

Is generally found mixed in Western flours. The flours of the Pittsburgh City Mills are *wholesome, nutritious winter wheat.* †

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Movement for the Restoration of the Property of the Orleans Family—Escape of Marquis Hernaz, the Carlist Leader—Capacity of the Suez Canal—The Proposed Yacht Race, &c., &c.

Capacity of the Suez Canal.

ALEXANDRIA, February 3.—It has been fairly demonstrated that vessels drawing no more than seventeen and one-half feet of water are able to pass through the Suez canal with safety.

The Proposed Yacht Race.

LONDON, February 3.—Mr. Douglass has received a letter from Mr. Ashbury, declining his formal challenge for a race between the yachts Sappho and Cambria, and now offers a new proposition to Mr. Douglass for three races, from Nab Light round Ower's Light, off the Sussex coast; thence round a steamboat twenty miles out to sea, and back to Nab Light, a total distance of fifty-five miles. Mr. Ashbury recalls his former offer to race the Sappho unconditionally, and insists on a time allowance should a race now take place, and the observance of the New York rule of measurement. Mr. Douglass will probably accept the Ower's Light race offer.

Escape of a Carlist Leader.

MADRID, February 3.—The notorious Carlist leader, Marquis Hernaz, recently sentenced to perpetual banishment for participation in the late Carlist insurrection, has escaped. He was on his way to the port of Cadiz, in the custody of a civil guard, and it is supposed the escape was the result of a collusion, as the sergeant himself has not been heard from since.

Restoration of Orleanists' Property.

PARIS, February 3, Midnight.—Several deputies propose soon to move in the Corps Legislatif the restoration of the property of the Orleans family.

Specie in Banks.

LONDON, February 3.—The amount of specie in the Bank of England has increased £22,800 since last Thursday.

PARIS, February 3.—The amount of specie on hand to-day at the Bank of France is 10,000,000 francs more than on last Thursday.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 3.—A dispatch has been received here from Bombay, announcing that the Great Eastern had been signaled off Malabar East on the 29th of January.

SOUTHAMPTON, February 3.—The steamship Bremen arrived here to-day from New Orleans.

The Imprisoned Fenians.

LONDON, February 3.—Mr. Callon, member of Parliament for Dundalk, announces his intention of demanding an investigation into the condition of imprisoned Fenians.

The Papal Succession.

In consequence of the frequent rumors of the ill-health of Pius Ninth, the public mind is busy with the names of candidates for the Papacy. The election of Archbishop Manning is strongly advocated in England. The Archbishop of York has returned encouraging answers to clerical petitions for the disuse of the Hanazan creed.

Resignation.

Mr. Lefray has resigned his seat in Parliament for the Dublin Ministry.

"Lucrezia Borgia"

PARIS, February 3.—Victor Hugo's drama of "Lucrezia Borgia" was produced at the Port St. Martin Theater last night. The audience was noisy and disorderly. Paul de Cassagnac, the journalist, was hissed and otherwise insulted.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, February 3.—Consols 92⅝ for money, 92⅝ for account. Five-twenties—'62, 86¾; '65 old 86¾; '67, 85¾; 10-40s, 84½. Stocks steady; Eries 20¼; Illinois Central 103¼; Great Western 26¼.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, February 3.—Bourse quit; rentes 73 francs 50 centimes.

U. S. Bonds in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, February 3.—Bonds firm at 91⅞@92.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 3.—Cotton—sales 10,000 bales; upland 11½d; Orleans 11⅝@11¾d. Flour and corn unchanged. Wheat 7s 7d@7s 8d for red western, and 8s 5d for red winter. Oats 2s 5d. Lard 73s. Pork 99s. Beef and bacon unchanged. Turpentine 29s 6d. Common rosin 5s. Calcutta linseed flat. Linseed oil flat at £30 15s. Sugar dull and unchanged. Sperm oil firm.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, February 3.—Petroleum closed quiet at 56½ francs.

BREMEN, February 3.—Petroleum active at 7 thalers 5 groats.

HAMBURG, February 3.—Petroleum firm at 16 marc bancos 10s.

ANTWERP, February 3.—Petroleum quiet at 60 francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, February 3.—Cotton quiet.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 3, 1870.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur, at the invitation of General McDowell, visited the harbor forts this afternoon, and was received with a royal salute at Governor's Island.

REV. HORACE COOK

Is now with his family near Boston, under medical treatment.

CITY TAXES.

The tax levy for city purposes amounts to $9,854,000—$100,000 less than last year.

A GREAT PITY.

The reported death of Varley, or Reddy the Blacksmith, was a hoax. He will probably recover.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,

Who have been holding sessions here, have adopted a form of obligation pledging all companies to abide by the rates, regulations and requirements of the Board or its Executive Committee. Agents who place risks at less than the tariff rates are on second conviction to be removed. The Board has adjourned.

CAUSE OF THE DEPRESSION IN GOLD.

Gold was depressed this afternoon by a Washington dispatch to the effect that the currency bill which passed the Senate yesterday, was sent to the House, which will pass it with slight amendments.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the United States Express Company are now in session in this city, having under consideration the declaration of a dividend.

CUBA.

Murder by Wholesale—Another Account of the Death of Castanon.

KEY WEST, February 3.—Mr. Rames, agent of the Cuban Junta, has received a dispatch confirming the report that 380 persons had been killed and wounded by the Spaniards in Havana in a tumult growing out of the Castanon affair. At latest accounts the carnage had not closed. The Cubans seemed to have been murdered without any respect to persons.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The following telegram, explanatory of the Key West tragedy, has been received in this city:

KEY WEST, February 1.—The duel between Castanon and Reyer, editor of the *El Republicano*, did not take place, because the authorities interfered. Another Cuban then challenged Castanon, but he would not accept the challenge. The Cuban then insulted Castanon, who fired a shot at him, and in returning the fire Castanon was killed. Another Cuban and Spaniard, who were present, exchanged shots and were both slightly wounded.

HAVANA, February 3.—Two men were killed in this city last night.

Subscriptions are coming in freely for the orphans of Castanon. Spaniards manifest great indignation at the killing of Castanon. From all parts of the Island come reports of public demonstrations of bitterness against the Cubans. The Captain General sent a dispatch to Matanzas, warning the volunteers that they will give a poor idea of the Government which employs them by committing acts of retaliation, and advising them to confine themselves to their duty, the maintenance of public order, in the performance of which they are the firm staff of the authorities.

CRIME.

An Old Man Chopped to Death with an Ax—Suicide at Helena, Ark.

LOUISVILLE, February 3.—An old man named Berth was chopped to death with an ax by John Ross, at Newark, Ind. The cause was a misunderstanding.

MEMPHIS, February 3.—A young man, name unknown, traveling for the house of Young & Bro., S. Louis, committed suicide on Monday night at Helena, Arkansas, by shooting. His body was brought here on the steamer Lorena.

THE Fifth avenue has this season been visited by a number of severe shocks, which indicate that the volcano on which it rests is becoming unsafe, and an explosion may be expected every moment. A very gentlemanly class of men has been seen in the neighborhood—men with unexceptionable kids, and elegantly clothed, driving in neat turnouts, and sometimes accompanied by a "tiger." It is whispered that these gentlemen are Deputy Sheriffs on official business. It is well known that when these officials have any service to perform in fashionable circles, they dress with great care, and go in style, so as to conceal as much as possible their errand from the outer world. For such acts of consideration they expect an extra fee. The pressure in the Fifth avenue is becoming very severe. Large amounts of Pacific Mail stock are held in these parts. Leonard W. Jerome was considered an oracle in stock matters, and he had several hundred thousand dollars thus invested. Two years ago he pronounced Pacific Mail worth 300 (par value being 100). It now sells for forty-two. Other disasters are following close on each others' heels, and between now and spring, several thrilling earthquakes may be expected.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, February 3.—Cattle—receipts 500, making 3,600 this week; shipments 600. Market inactive; holders cannot make sales except at concessions of ¼c; buyers reluctant even at that. Hogs—receipts 6,600; market active and firm at yesterday's quotations. Sheep—receipts 5,400; quality very extra and demand good; sales 2,300 head at 4¾@6¾c for fair to extra western, and 6@7¾c for good to fancy Canada.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Cotton quiet at 24½c for middling; sales 4,900 bales; receipts 7,391 bales; exports 5,884 bales.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Curtis's Life—Mr. Webster's Estimate of Lord Byron.

In 1851 a full collection of Daniel Webster's works was published, to which was prefixed a short biographical memoir by Edward Everett. Neither its author nor the public supposed that this sketch, however satisfactory in itself, was such a life of the great statesman and expounder of the Constitution as the American people had a right to expect. And when, in 1857, two volumes of Webster's Correspondence were issued under the editorial supervision of his son, Fletcher Webster, in the preface it was suggested that "the letters embraced in it would be of value as a collection of materials for a Biography of Mr. Webster, when the time should arrive for the composition of such a work." Able men interested in Mr. Webster's fame suppose that this time has at length come, and one of his literary executors, Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, has completed the first volume of a "*Life of Daniel Webster.*" (Appleton & Co.)

In regard to the qualifications of the biographer we do not think there will be any difference of opinion among those who read the book. Though long familiarly acquainted with the eminent man whose career he has traced in this volume up to the close of 1838, and though an admirer of his character, his book is quite free from the slightest taint of what has been well denominated the biographic *rabies*. Hence the absence of all attempts to represent Mr. Webster as greater, or more wonderful than he was in reality. Hence the unhesitating rejection of fables about his youth, his early manifestation of genius, which used to be so industriously circulated. It needs not be said that the subject of these mythical narratives never gave them any countenance, and he must be pronounced fortunate in finding a biographer too manly and intelligent to give them abiding currency by recognizing them in his life. We could name a man not long deceased, as great as Mr. Webster in a different department of intellectual effort, who has been less fortunate in this respect. In this life the attentive reader is enabled to see the illustrious statesman and jurist as he was, while the book abounds in pleasing revelations of his private and personal relations. It seems also to be a reliable contribution to the political history of the country. In regard to several parts of the book under this aspect, there may be room for controversy. Its statements will not appear correct or satisfactory to all. We are, however, quite sure that it will be generally regarded as a most interesting and solid work, a record worthy of the achievements and reputation of the eminent man to whom it is devoted. To the volume is prefixed an engraving of Healy's portrait of Webster, at the age of sixty-one.

One of the most interesting features of this life is the abundant extracts which it contains from the correspondence of its subject. We could fill many pages with short quotations from these, that would be read with pleasure by those to whom the letters are not already familiar. Some of the letters are here published for the first time. The following extract from a letter addressed to Mr. George Ticknor, dated Washington, April 8, 1830, possesses interest in connection with a recent controversy.

"I have read Tom Moore's first volume of Byron's Life. *Whatever human imagination shall hereafter picture of a human being, I shall believe it all within the bounds of credibility.* Byron's case shows that *fact* runs by all fancy as a steamboat passes a scow at anchor. I have tried hard to find something in him to like besides his genius and his wit, but there was no other *likeable* quality about him. *He was an incarnation of demonism.* He is the only man in English history, for a hundred years, who has *boasted* of infidelity, and of every practical vice not included in what may be termed (what his biographer does term) meanness. Lord Bollingbroke, in his most extravagant youthful sallies, and the wicked Lord Littleton, were saints to him. All Moore can say is, each of his vices had some virtue or some prudence near it, which in some sort checked it. Well, if that were not so in all, who would escape hanging? The biographer, indeed, says his worst conduct must not be judged of by the ordinary standard. And that is true, if a favorable decision is looked for. Many excellent reasons are given for his being a bad husband, the sum of which is that he was a very bad man. *I confess, I was rejoiced then, I am rejoiced now, that he was driven out of England by public scorn,* for his *vices* were not in his passions, but in his principles. He denied all religion and all virtue from the house top. Dr. Johnson says there is merit in maintaining good principles, though the preacher is seduced into violation of them. This is good theory in living, and of dying, too. But a theory of living and of dying, too, made up of the elements of hatred to religion, contempt of morals, and defiance of the opinion of all the decent part of the public, when before has a man of letters avowed it? If Milton were alive, *to recast certain prominent characters in his great epic, he could distinguish them with something without violating probability.* Walter Scott's letter toward the end of the book, is much too charitable."

Mrs. Lander in London.

Mrs. Lander has appeared at the Lyceum Theater, in London, as Queen Elizabeth. A pleasing account of the representation appears in the *Morning Post*, as follows:

Mrs. Lander, a lady of Scottish extraction, who, since her first appearance, in very early youth, upon the London boards as Miss Davenport, has acquired great distinction upon the American stage in the higher walks of the drama, came out at the Lyceum Theater, on the 18th of December, as Queen Elizabeth in an English version of Signor Giacommetti's Italian play of the same name. She is an artist of genuine ability, and has evidently bestowed great care upon the cultivation of her talents. Though she may not pretend to the towering dignity and august grandeur which Madame Ristori imparts to the character of Queen Elizabeth in its more majestic phases, Mrs. Lander does full justice to the part, depicting with nice skill the pride and vanity, the caprice and arrogance, the alternate cruelty and tenderness, the lofty ambition and the indomitable energy of the most wonderful woman in the annals of England. The result is a historic portrait bold and truthful in conception, and elaborated in all its details with the care and finish of a true artist. Mrs. Lander was exceedingly effective in simulating Elizabeth's rage on hearing that Mary Stuart had nominated Philip of Spain to be her successor; nor less so in depicting the perpetual conflict of pride and love in the heart of the haughtiest and most sentimental of the Tudors. The thrilling fervor of the actress's look and manner in the scene where she sends to the Tower to learn whether Essex means to return her ring, in token of claiming her pardon, recalls to mind what one reads of the impassionment with which Mlle. Mars used, in the same passage, to utter the couplet:

"Allez vite! allez vite! et dites lui que je l'aime,
Tout coupable qu'il soit cent fois plus que moimeme."

The Queen's grief and despair on hearing of the death of her favorite are touchingly portrayed, and the transition from brilliant energy and dauntless courage in the earlier scenes of the tragedy to illness, decrepitude, and old age at the close, is highly artistic, forcibly reminding us of Mr. Charles Kean's acting in the concluding scene of "Louis XI."

"Life on the Ocean Wave."

The story of the once popular, and not yet forgotten song, "Life on the Ocean Wave," is thus narrated by the author, Epes Sargent, Esq. of Boston, in a letter addressed to Barry Gray, in 1858, in reply to a request that he would favor him with his history:

"I will cheerfully answer your inquiry in regard to the song, though fearful that the facts may be of slender interest. Some sixteen years ago (1842), Mr. Henry Russell, the musical composer, asked me to write a song for him, leaving the subject to my own selection.

"In a walk on the Battery, at New York, the sight of the vessels in the harbor dashing through the sparkling waters, in the morning sunlight, suggested the 'Life on the Ocean Wave.' I had finished it before my work was completed. I showed it to a friend, himself a song writer, whose criticism was that it was 'a very fair lyric, but was not a song.' Somewhat disheartened, I put it into my pocket, concluding that it might do to publish, but not to set to music.

"A few days afterwards I met Russell at Hewitt's music store, and showed him the piece, informing him, at the same time that it would not do—that I would try again.

"'Let us go into the back room and try it on the piano,' said Russell. We went. He sat down at the piano, placed the words before him, studied them for about five minutes, humming a measure as he read, then threw his finger over the keys, tried once, twice, thrice, and finally exultingly struck out the present melody, to which the 'Life on the Ocean Wave' is set. He certainly was not more than ten minutes about it; though he gave a day afterward to scoring and writing out the music. The song became immensely popular, and many thousands were sold before the year was out. In England, three different music publishers issued it in various styles. The parodies on it that have been sent to me I cannot undertake to number."—*Home Journal.*

Eastern Extravagance.

In the diary of the Hon. Mrs. Grey, who traveled in Turkey and Egypt in the suite of the Princess of Wales, she has placed some facts and figures in a more appreciable shape than other travelers had done. In one of the Eastern palaces which the lady visited, the bedsteads were of silver, and cost each $15,000. The royal bankrupt who owns them is always in the loan market. The three chief dresses of the daughter of the Viceroy of Egypt, recently married, cost six thousand dollars apiece, and of course other matters of mere show were in like proportion. The expenses of the wedding were fixed at $200,000, exclusive of dresses and silver bedsteads. The same amount was provided for fireworks and display, and presents to the slaves and populace. But all the extravagance is not lavished on the women. Men who encourage waste in the other sex are always ready enough to throw away money on their own follies. The Viceroy of Egypt has treasures of pipes, some of them costing no less than thirty thousand dollars apiece. He provided the party of the Prince of Wales with an assortment of these pipes, and twenty slaves were in attendance to keep the pipes aforesaid clean and in order. The Arabian Nights are pleasant reading, and have hitherto been regarded as fiction. If these latter accounts are true, there must be more facts than we have supposed in the "Nights."

Singular Customs in Dardistan.

Some interesting particulars of a visit to Dardistan, Central Asia, have lately been given by Dr. Litner to the Anthropological society. He experienced no unpleasant effects from surmounting passes of 18,000 feet in height. Among the Dards there are customs alien to Mahometan and Hindu ideas. The place and privileges accorded to women, who receive the visits of their husbands' friends without any suspicion, the custom of courtship, the use of wine, the fondness for dogs,—all seem to point to an independent origin of religion and manners. The value set upon dogs was illustrated by the fact that two men-slaves were given as the price of a good hound. The Sooni ruler of Chitral not merely sold his subjects, but his own mother, as a slave, and when asked how he could sell her whose breasts had suckled him, pointed to a cow, and said that she gave him milk constantly, yet he would sell her! When a Moolah, who was to be sold, threatened him with vengeance for selling a minister of the word of God, he replied that everybody sold the Koran—why, therefore, should he not sell the expounder of it? Dr. Litner could discover no religion or rites among this strange people, save that once a year each deposited a stone on a cairn, situated on a high mountain.

Reductions in Flour.

Notwithstanding reports by millers of flour advancing, T. C. Jenkins & Bro. have reduced prices of several of their brands this week. As they control several of the leading mills in the southwest they can place flour here at very low rates. See their advertisement. †

General Butler is said to be anxious to be elected Governor of Massachusetts next fall. This, according to the Springfield *Republican*, would do a great deal "to break up political parties in that State. There would certainly be a very large section of Republicans who would refuse to support him; but he could rely upon, perhaps, an equally large section of the Democrats to make up the deficiency. The Democratic leaders, that is those who have been mainly recruited from the old Whig party, would be as unrelenting against him as anybody, perhaps even more so; but with the rank and file, with the Irish and the shoemakers and those in the labor organizations, generally, he would stand pretty strong, and get a very large proportion of their votes."

Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale

Is always recognized by its beautiful golden color, transparent brilliancy, and a flavor which bears the genuine "smack" of malt and hops, and nothing else. By asking for this brand of ale you are sure of a drink that invigorates without injury to mind or body. †

If You Use Western Flour

You eat bread from spring wheat! The flours of the Pittsburgh City Mills are guaranteed *from winter wheat.* †

MARRIED:

IRWIN—GRAFF—At Philadelphia on 2d inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. C. Stevenson, GEO. M. IRWIN, son of Geo. W. Irwin, late of Pittsburgh, and LUCY C., daughter of L. G. Graff, Esq., of the former city. No cards.

DIED.

RENO—On Thursday morning, February 3, 1870, at 5 o'clock, LEWIS, son of Capt. John L. and Annie Reno, in the eighth year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given.

MOORE—January 22d, at Sacramento, Cal., Rev. FRANKLIN MOORE, D. D., of the Philadelphia Conference M. E. Church.

Funeral from the residence of Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver, Pa., on THIS DAY, (Friday, February 4th,) at 2 P. M.

HOWE—On Thursday morning, February 3, 1870, CHARLES AVERY HOWE, in the thirteenth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Thomas M. Howe, East Liberty, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past two o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's office, corner of Smithfield street and Seventh avenue, at half-past one P. M.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED Room, without Board, in a private house with all modern improvements, by a gentleman who intends permanent residence. Address C. H. F., Commercial office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—IN A WHOLEsale Dry Goods House; one commanding a country trade in Northern counties preferred. Best of reference required. Address Box No. 749.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG man in a Grocery Store. Can speak the English and German, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a good and permanent situation. Address S. W., 32 Linden street, Allegheny.

WANTED — SITUATION — IN ANY branch of oil business, by a competent man of over twelve years experience as Refiner and Manager. Can give references. Address J., Commercial office.

WANTED—MINERS—SEVERAL COAL and Ore Miners. Also, Girls for city and country. Inquire at the Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED — MORTGAGES — FIRST-CLASS Mortgages in large sums. City Property preferred. S. N. LIGHTNER, 58 Fourth avenue. tf

WANTED—HOME—ANY PERSON having a House and Lot, and willing to sell, payable in weekly or monthly instalments, will please address, stating price and location, Box Home, Commercial office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—TO SELL our Pocket Corn Shellers, Sash Fasteners and other small Patents. Quick sales, and over 200 per cent. profit. Apply to WEAVER & JONES, Utility Works, corner of Fulton and Juniata streets, Sixth ward, Allegheny. tf

WANTED—MEN WHO WANT TO MAKE Money—Here is an opportunity for making money rarely presented in a lifetime. I have got the best selling article ever invented, that every Housekeeper buys on sight. It is a small Furnace weighing only 6 pounds, that can be used with or without a stove; it will fit in the holes of any sized stove or range, and will do as much work with 1 quart of fuel, charcoal, chips, coke, corncobs or soft coal, as can be done in any stove with 1-2 bushel; it will boil 3 gallons of water in 10 minutes; with 1 quart of fuel it will Boil, Broil, Toast, Roast, Bake Stew, Heat Flat Irons, &c., &c. Its economy is marvelous. You have no smoke, gas or heat in the room. It sells the year round. Retail price only $1 75. Thousands are sold every week. Any man, with small capital, can clear from $15 00 to $40 00 per day, by owning the right to any good county, and a whole State is of incalculable worth to a man of enterprise. Send for Confidential Circular. Address J. H. LYON, Patentee and Manufacturer, 124 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Box 508.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$20.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in large or small amounts. THOS. K. PETTY, Bill, Mortgage and Real Estate Broker, 179 Smithfield street.

$50.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A FURRISHED ROOM can be obtained by applying at 152 Third ave.

BOARDING—FRONT ROOM, WITH Board, can be obtained by calling at 43 Anderson street, Allegheny. Reference required.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE TO ENGAGE in a very profitable Business can now be secured. Parties with small capital wishing to engage in a staple manufacturing business will do well to call at LOUTHER & TYSON'S, 342 Smithfield street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—THE EAGLE Hotel, No. 272 Liberty street, is offered for sale by the undersigned. Three years Lease, Good Will, Fixtures and Furniture will be sold on reasonable terms if applied for soon, as the owner wants to quit the business. ROBT. STEEL, 272 Liberty st. tf

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE AND Retail Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, on one of the principal streets of the city. The business has been established since 1843. The present owner has been its head for the past fifteen years, and is retiring on account of failing health. He will give a Lease of the Warehouse for one or a term of years. The House has an established trade of the very best class—in Jobbing, Wholesale and Retailing. The Stock, Tools and Fixtures may amount to a sum less than $10 000, for which time will be given for a part if properly secured. Address with real name, six days, Hardware, Commercial office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS — WE offer for sale the Glass Works and Fixtures complete and in good order, situate on the Beaver river, in Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa. Splendid opening for the economical manufacture of Glass, having Railroad and River shipping facilities quite convenient. Satisfactory reasons given for selling and full information by applying to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

SPLENDID BUSINESS OPENING TO A good Business Man, or a Man accustomed to Machinery, in a Manufacturing Establishment having no competition. Capital required from $2 000 to $4,000. Full particulars, from personal examination, given by calling on CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES, Lease and Good Will, of a first class Grocery, doing a good business. The undersigned being engaged in other business, is the reason for selling. G. W. PUSEY, 49 Federal street, Allegheny. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT MUCH BELOW COST, all in good order—1 Wrought Shaft, 4 inches diameter, 31 feet 4 inches long; 1 Pulley for above, 23½ inch face by 5 feet 5½ inches diameter; 1 Pulley for above, 20 inch face by 8 feet diameter; 1 Pulley in 2 sections, 24 inch face by 6 feet diameter; 1 Spur Wheel, 80 inches diameter on Pitch Line, 9 inch face, 13½ inch bore; 1 Pinion 3 feet 2 inches diameter, 9 inch face, on 10 inch bore; 1 No. 5 Sturtevant Pressure Blower. Norway Iron Manufacturing Company, Wheeling, West Virginia. MWF

FOR SALE—FURNITURE WITH THE privilege of renting two story Brick House, six Rooms and Bath Room. Hot and Cold Water and Gas. Excellent opportunity for new beginners. Address Box W T, Commercial office.

PRIME LEAF LARD, IN BBLS., HALF bbls., kegs and pails, at lowest price. JAMES DALZELL & SON, 69 and 70 Water street. MWF tf

FOR SALE—AT THE WEST POINT Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street, a second-hand Boiler from 20 to 28 feet long, in good repair. Will be sold cheap. WATSON & MUNROE. MWF

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, as low as any other house, and warranted. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—HORSES—A MATCH TEAM of heavy Draught Horses 5 to 6 years old. Address Box 598, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

NEW LEAF LARD—NEW LARD IN tierces, half bbls., firkins, pails, kegs and 3 lb caddies. F. SELLERS & CO., cor. Penn and Tenth sts.

FOR SALE—1,600 BUSHELS OHIO Rye, 150 barrels choice Apples, 50 barrels prime Buckwheat Flour, choice lot of Dried Peaches. HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349 Liberty st.

GROCERIES.

COFFEES—OLD JAVA, GOVERNMENT, Laguayra and Rio, at WM. MILLER & CO.'S, 221 and 223 Liberty street.

TEAS—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW crop Young Hyson, Japan, Gunpowder, Imperial, English, Breakfast and Oolong Teas, at WM. MILLER & CO.'S, 221 and 223 Liberty street.

SYRUPS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT at WM. MILLER & CO.'S, 221 and 223 Liberty street.

MOLASSES—PRIME NEW ORLEANS and other grades, at WM. MILLER & CO.'S, 221 and 223 Liberty street.

REFINED SUGARS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT Raw Sugars. Full stocks of Porto Rico, English Island, Cuba and New Orleans, at WM. MILLER & CO.'S, 221 and 223 Liberty street.

CHAMPAGNE—MOET & CHANDON'S Green Seal, Verzenay and Sillery. Also, Piper Heidsick, at WM. MILLER & CO.'S, 221 and 223 Liberty street.

WINES—JUST RECEIVING AND WARRANTED our own importation Clarets, Madeira, Port and Sherry Wines, Catawba Wines, Still and Sparkling. Also, fine Old Brandies, Gins, Scotch Whisky, &c., with a large stock of very Superior Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies, at WM. MILLER & CO.'S, 221 and 223 Liberty street.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

SEGARS—HAVANA AND DOMESTIC IN great variety, at WM. MILLER & CO.'S, 221 and 223 Liberty street.

TOBACCO—D. C. MAYO & CO.'S CELEBRATED Richmond and other brands, at WM. MILLER & CO.'S, 221 and 223 Liberty street.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE,
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☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM AND Coal Land, 337 acres, 152 perches of Land, (including Coal, situate in Robinson township, Allegheny county, near the village of Mansfield, about 6 miles from the city, and on the line of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway. Also, 139 acres 20 perches of Coal, adjoining the above. This is the most desirable Property in the market, and was formerly owned by Joseph and John Ross. For particulars, inquire at the Dollar Savings Bank, No. 65 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—FARM—OF FROM 40 TO 50 Acres, eleven miles from Pittsburgh, with good Buildings, three miles from a railroad, and is well watered; would make a pleasant residence for a family wishing a retired home. A description of property and locality can be seen at this office.

SPLENDID FARM OF 196 ACRES, only 1½ miles from Saltsburg and West P. R. R., in Westmoreland county. Good Brick House, large Bank Barn, good soil; fences in good condition; can work all the land by machinery; delightful view; in a good neighborhood; all combined makes it one of the most desirable farm homes to be found. We have seen the property and know it to be offered cheap. Terms easy. Full particulars in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," sent free to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue, Publishers. Don't fail to get the "Register" if you want to buy or sell a farm or property of any kind. d*

FOR SALE—OVER $2,000,000 WORTH of Farms, Mills, Hotels, Country Stores, Houses, Lots, City and Suburban Residences. Full particulars of all of them, with prices, terms, location, quality of improvements, soil, convenience to railroads, towns, churches, schools and market, can be found in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register." It is the only Real Estate Medium in Western Pennsylvania, is published by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. It will be sent free to any address. Don't fail to get it, if you want to buy yourself a home.

GRIST MILL AND 18 ACRES AT A Bargain, 21 miles from this city and one mile from railroad; 12 acres bottom; also coal privilege; the mill is in good order, with Steam and Water Power. Any one examining this property will certainly say there is a bargain in it at the price asked. Terms easy, and will take city property to the amount of $2 600 on the first payment. Full particulars of the above can be found in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," sent free to any one requesting it. Address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

MINNESOTA LANDS FOR SALE—ONE Hundred and Twenty Acres of Land, partly within and partly adjoining the city limits of Stillwater, Minnesota. Three Hundred and Sixty Acres adjoining Chengwatana, county seat of Pine county, Minnesota, and Eighty Acres of Mineral Land, near Superior City, Wisconsin. The above property is very valuable. For particulars inquire of CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FARM OF 180 ACRES, two and a half miles from Midway Station, Panhandle Railroad, all underlaid with a six feet vein of superior Coal, and for agricultural purposes, the soil is No. 1, being a rich limestone. Will be sold, coal and all, at a bargain. Full particulars by calling on CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—FARMS—IN WESTMORELAND, Allegheny, Fayette, Indiana, Armstrong, Washington, Beaver, Greene, Clarion, Lawrence and Butler counties, Penna.; also, in Eastern Ohio. Full information in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," sent free to any one requesting it. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—LOOK HERE—IF YOU want to buy or sell any kind of Real Estate, no matter where the location, get the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register." Sent free to any one requesting it. Address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—16 DWELLING HOUSES; prices $1,400 to $10,000. 80 Lots; cheapest in the market; ten years to pay. Houses to let. Houses wanted to Rent, Seventeenth ward. D. S. WILLIAMS.

RESIDENCE ON PALO ALTO STREET, Second ward, Allegheny City, a few steps from the Park. House 2 stories, 9 Rooms, Hall, Cellar, Gas and Water. Lot, 20 by 110 to a 20 feet alley. Stable and Carriage House. Price only $5,500, or will exchange for a vacant lot in some other part of Allegheny city. Apply at CROFT & PHILLIPS' Real Estate Rooms, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE in Allegheny City, desirably located. Inquire of JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO., 115 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS three story Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 3 Pennsylvania avenue, at the head of Diamond street. Inquire at D. C. KING'S Pattern Shop, No. 70 Second avenue, over Fulton's Brass Foundry. FMW

FOR RENT—THE LARGE WAREHOUSE No. 113 Water street, extending through to First avenue; also, a Store Room, No. 108, on Third avenue, under St. Charles Hotel. Apply at No. 115 Water street.

FOR RENT—THE FRONT AND BACK Rooms, second story. Also, front and back Room, third story, No. 104 Fourth avenue. Inquire of CHAS. H. PAULSON, 73 Wood street.

FOR RENT—A THREE STORY BRICK Warehouse, No. 6 Sixth street. Inquire on the premises.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—SINGLE OR IN suite, with or without board, at 252 Penn street.

FOR RENT—THE FRONT ROOM OF second story of No. 129 Smithfield street. Also, the entire third floor of same, divided into two Rooms. Can be rented either singly or altogether. Inquire of JOSEPH HORNER, corner of Virgin alley and Smithfield.

FOR RENT—A NICELY FITTED STORE-ROOM, No. 1 Sixth street, formerly St. Clair; two Offices on second floor. Also, a Room, 60x20, on third floor. Inquire of D. S. WALKER, Stage Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

FOR RENT—THE DWELLING HOUSE and premises now occupied by Mrs. Oliveretta Wharton, in East Birmingham, are offered for rent from 1st of April next. The House is commodious and well finished throughout, connected with it are convenient Out-buildings, Wash-house, Stables, &c. Gas and water will be introduced at the expense of the landlord. The Property extends from Carson street to the Monongahela river, containing about 4 acres, and is well improved with Ornamental and Shade Trees and Shrubbery. For information apply to J. P. HEISEL, Carson street, East Birmingham, or to JAS. A. McKEAN, 145 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

FOR RENT—A THREE STORY BUILDING, 25x45, with Engine and Boiler. Inquire of THOMAS CARLIN, Fourth Ward Foundry, 186, 188 and 190 Lacock street. tf

FOR RENT—A BRICK HOUSE NEAR Hite's Station, on Western Penna. Railroad, containing 12 Rooms, Pantry and Hall, Wash and Bakehouse joining. Garden and Yard, with a variety of fruit, lately occupied by Dr. T. F. Dale. Rent, $400. Inquire LEWIS PETERSON, adjoining the property. tf

FOR RENT — WAREHOUSE — NO. 8 Wood street. Inquire of S. McKEE & CO., No. 62 Water street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—NO. 12, corner Wood and First streets. Apply to ANDW. D. SMITH, 94 Water street.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—NO. 42 ST. Clair street. Also, Second and Third stories of 40 and 42, opposite St. Clair Hotel. Also, large School and Recitation Rooms, on third floor of 52 and 54. Inquire of PLUMMER S. JACK, Tradesmen's National Bank.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE FOUR-Storied Warehouse, 77 Water street, either as a whole or in parts. Apply to G. W. HAILMAN, on the premises, or J. D. BAILEY & BRO., 115 Fourth avenue, Real Estate Agents.

FOR RENT—STORES, HOUSES, ROOMS and Offices. GAZZAM & CO., No. 95 Fifth avenue.

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PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE REGISTER is published only by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. Don't fail to get it if you want to buy yourself a home.

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Wholesale Grocers,
Respectfully invite attention of the trade to their
NEW ORLEANS
SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
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AND
GENERAL STOCK OF GROCERIES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of
T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
Has been dissolved. The business will be carried on as usual, under the old name of "Sewickley Nurseries," by JAMES WARDROP, who has had the sole control and management of the same for the last three years.
THOS. L. SHIELDS,
JAMES WARDROP.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES
NEW TERM OPENS THIS WEEK.
Full Course of Study. Special advantages in the Musical Department.
For Catalogues address
G. W. SINGHAM, Principal.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 4, 1870.

Two different ways of putting the same thing: In the QUAY case—"Question objected to, and objection sustained." In the MACKEY case: "I decline to answer that question."

THE State Treasurer seems to have had the benefit at Harrisburg of the excellent legal advice secured by Colonel QUAY in his demonstration before Alderman NEEPER—"the counsel for the Commonwealth," we mean. Silence is golden, but at times eloquent beyond all the tricks of oratory. In this view, if we allow QUAY to be a CICERO, MACKEY fairly rivals DEMOSTHENES. But by the simple refusal to say "yes" or "no," they both let as much of the cat out of the bag as the people are anxious about.

SURELY we *are* getting on! South Carolina, first in rebellion and most submissive in peace, has chosen a negro for Justice of the Supreme Court. The name of the "colored individual" (as the opprobrious title used to be) is J. J. WRIGHT. Furthermore, to the best of our knowledge, he is a Pennsylvanian. At all events, he made his appearance in South Carolina not many years ago, armed with the certificate and seal of the Supreme Court of this State as Attorney-at-Law. Col. MCCLURE, writing from Columbia recently, described Mr. WRIGHT as a member of the State Senate and "the most notable negro in the Legislature; as a full blooded negro of medium size, with features and form fairly Caucasian in all save color; a fluent and eloquent speaker; eminent for his integrity, and intelligently and earnestly devoted to the advancement of his race and State."

HEREWITH we give the leading features of the Tariff Bill, as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. It is not a new bill, rather is it the old one amended. While in some of its features it is protective, it would be more correct to denominate a revenue tariff. Thus, while we find a member of the Committee speaking of the bill as having been formed in the interest of protection, the Chairman no less distinctly repudiates the idea and declares that it was framed for revenue. Extremes, therefore, have been avoided; but we do not conclude hence that the bill is not to have opposition. This it will have from the start to the close, and it is to come mainly from the free trade side. So would any bill that did not give the foreign manufacturer the advantage in our market. Discussion on the bill has wisely been postponed for ten days, to give time to hear from the country concerning it.

THE Legislature has voted to the one hundred and thirty-three members $100 each for postage during the present session, an aggregate of $13,300. The Auditor General's report for the past year shows that the Senate expended for postage during the year ending April 16, 1869, $10,438 16, and the House during the same period, $18,373 21, or an aggregate of $28,811 37, not including $1,400 appropriated for stamps for use during the recess. The advocates of the franking privilege having contended that $100 would not pay the postage on their letters to their constituents, an examination has developed that each Senator last winter averaged for letter stamps $21, and each Representative less than $13, and that, too, with the free use of franks by outsiders. The rest of the postage expenditure was for the transmission of documents. As the Legislature has abolished the *Record*, and cut down the printing of documents, the question arises: What necessity is there for voting one hundred dollars to each of the members, when last year the average was less than seventeen dollars for letter postage?

THE Chicago *Tribune* makes use of a statement made by the San Francisco *Bulletin*, that the completion of the Pacific Railroad has transferred much of the business of manufacturing the machinery of the mining districts from San Francisco to Chicago, as the basis of an anti-protection argument. It tells California that notwithstanding she has lost the trade, she is better off just in proportion as the cost of the machinery she needs is obtained cheaper in Chicago than it could be made at home. It is doubtful if the Californians, with their mills and factories stopped, capital sunk, and labor idle, can see the thing in this light. The *Tribune's* theory sounds well, but practice proves that it is mere sound. But how would the *Tribune* like to have its theory applied to itself? It likens the completion of the Pacific Railroad to the removal of tariff duties, whereby California and the mining districts are enabled to buy of Chicago machinery cheaper than they can make it. This is well for Chicago as the case stands; but carry the illustration farther, by substituting free trade for a tariff of duties, and let California and everybody else buy of England. And let this also apply to all other articles as well as mining machinery. We very much question whether any amount of experience would convince the Chicago Free Trader that hard reality did not totally refute the correctness of its fine theory.

THE STATE TREASURER ON THE STAND.

The examination of the State Treasurer, R. W. MACKEY, Esq., by the Finance Committee of the Senate, seems to have been remarkable for the cheerful loquacity with which that official gave his views on immaterial points and the stubborn silence he maintained on the question which lies at the bottom of all the discussion we have had as to the control and disposition of the State funds.

Has the unexpended balance been used by the State Treasurer for his own benefit? Has he received any consideration for placing it on deposit in certain banking institutions? Has he made money out of the office aside from the salary allowed him by law? These are the points about which the people of the State have been exercised. Let us see what the State Treasurer says:

> Question—Have you received any consideration for permitting that money to remain there? Answer—*I cannot answer that question*, if I am to be arraigned for supposed malfeasance in office.
>
> Question—I simply want the facts? Answer—*If I am to be arraigned, I want to be arraigned according to law.* I really want to give you the fullest and freest exhibition of the Treasury as far as I am concerned, but I do not wish to be placed in a false position.
>
> Remark by Mr. Wallace—I have no threats to make and no promises to make. It would be absurd for us to make threats, and equally absurd for us to promise there should be no prosecution. Our duty is well defined. We simply want to know what is the present and past condition of the Treasury. Answer—While I am perfectly willing to give you the exact position of the Treasury, if it is to involve me in a question of prosecution, *I decline to answer this question.*

The State Treasurer was perfectly willing to show the condition of the Treasury, and read off the carefully tabulated statements of his cashier. He had abundance of theories about how the Treasury should be managed. He was profound and exhaustive on Sinking Funds, Depositories, Salaries and Securities. He fairly bubbled over with information about which there has been no question. His frankness was absolutely winning. We can imagine the careless, easy manner, half jocular and half sincere, with a touch of impertinence, with which he unbosomed himself—*until it came to the vital point involved in the whole investigation.*

"Have you made any profit or benefit out of the funds of the Treasury other than your own salary?" asks the Finance Committee of the State Treasurer.

Here was the gist of the whole investigation, the very subject matter prominently presented to the people of the State by Governor GEARY in his annual message.

Instantly the State Treasurer's frankness and good natured and easy volubility are dissipated. To the Committee—to the Legislature—to the people of the Commonwealth he says:—"*I cannot answer that question!*"

"But, Mr. MACKEY," continues the Committee, "have you received any interest or compensation, direct or indirect, for moneys of the Commonwealth?"

An easy question to answer certainly, but what says the State Treasurer: "*I decline to answer that.* If I am to be arraigned, I prefer it to be done in the right way."

Now, it is not in regard to the State Treasurer's personal affairs these questions are put. With them the public has no concern. If he should realize ten millions per annum from judicious investments of his private means, no one would have any business to question him. But the case is entirely different, and the public will do well to carefully bear in mind the distinction. He is a public official, holding a delegated trust of great importance; that trust being the care of millions of dollars—not of his own money, but belonging to the taxpayers of the Commonwealth. His every act in the discharge of that trust is open to legitimate scrutiny. He is questioned in regard to it by a Committee of the Senate of the State, acting under a resolution unanimously adopted in that branch of the Legislature—said resolution being based on charges of mal-administration in the Treasury Department, set forth by His Excellency, the Governor, in an official communication to the Legislature of the Commonwealth.

Is it possible to conceive of an investigation possessing greater claims upon the confidence of the State Treasurer than this, or one backed by a greater showing of authority? It is the people of the State acting in their highest representative capacity, who suggest these interrogatories to the State Treasurer and demand an answer.

The State Treasurer says: "*I cannot answer that question!*"

Very likely; very likely. But does that mend the matter?

HOW MUCH AND WHERE KEPT.

General HARRY WHITE, in his questions propounded to the State Treasurer on Wednesday—illustrative of the great art of How Not To Do It—managed to extract this information as to the present condition of the State Treasury:

Cash in Treasury	$1,700,000
Pennsylvania Railroad bonds	6,300,000
Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds	3,500,000
Total cash and bonds	$11,500,000

The bonds, however, belong to the Sinking Fund, and according to the State Treasurer's testimony have never been out of the vaults of the Treasury building except to be shown to the Attorney General. The one million seven hundred thousand dollars of a cash balance, according to the same testimony, is "SCATTERED OVER THE STATE IN VARIOUS BANKS." These are the exact words of the State Treasurer. The banks holding the funds are principally Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh banks, and certain private banks, including those of DOUGHERTY, BROS. & Co., Harrisburg, and JAY COOKE & Co., and J. E. RIDGEWAY & Co., Philadelphia. The State Treasurer informs us that the practical working of this system of "scattering" the money "all over the State," in the various banks selected by him, is to permit the banks to use the money by loaning. That is—to put it in another way—money collected from the people in the shape of taxes, goes into the custody of the State Treasurer, and is by him confided to banks "scattered all over the State," who loan it back to the people at the market shave on the people's notes. This shave goes to swell the profits of the banks "scattered" as aforesaid, but whether the State Treasurer gets any of it or not, is such a profound secret that that functionary will not take the Senate Finance Committee into his confidence.

Another ray of light as to the management of the State funds is worth considering. We quote the testimony of the State Treasurer:

> Question by Mr. Wallace—Are the moneys at all times liable to be drawn? Answer—Yes.
>
> Question—Were these depositories at all times able to sustain the drafts of your Department? Answer—*I don't think that they were, without giving them some trouble.* I do not think any bank would keep its money lying idle.
>
> Question—Has not the practical working of the system been to permit the banks to use it by loaning? Answer—Certainly.
>
> Question—Could not you have drawn, for example, a draft upon the National Bank at Harrisburg of whatever balance was there, and have it honored promptly? Answer—I suppose it may have been honored, *but it might have given them a great deal of trouble.*

We are not aware that the banks give any security for the money entrusted to them. In fact we believe they do not, for the State Treasurer in another part of his testimony admits the State had ten thousand dollars deposited in two banks, one of which failed in 1861 and the other in 1865. If the State Treasurer at the time, made up this sum, he did it of course out of his own pocket. Otherwise the State is loser to that amount. But the point in this testimony especially worthy of note, is the fact admitted under oath, that while the moneys "scattered in banks over the State," are at all times liable to draft, yet it is by no means certain that the banks at all times could honor the drafts. The State Treasurer gives an inkling of the danger, in this respect, when he cautiously says he "*supposes*" the drafts might be honored, when the banks were drawn on for their deposits, but it might give them a good deal of trouble. Of course all this is hypothetical, but it indicates the possibility of loss to the State. How long would any of our business men entrust their balances to a bank, about whose ability to make good their drafts at all times, any doubts were entertained? It is very true that the State may be in no danger of losing any of the money now deposited in banks "scattered over the State," but it seems equally clear that they must receive the money for a certain specified time—a loan say for 60, 90 or 120 days—else why the Treasurer's lack of confidence in his ability to check out all his deposits at any time?

In brief, the condition of our financial management is this: The State Treasurer, giving $80,000 bonds, has the custody of $1,700,000; the bonds amounting to something less than five per cent. of the principal entrusted to him. This sum of $1,700,000 is deposited in banks "scattered all over the State," and loaned out by the banks to their customers at the market rates for money, six, eight or ten per cent. as the case may be. These banks, holding the unexpended balance, give the State no security; and it is wholly unprotected save by the five per cent. bond of the Treasurer. It is confessed that the banks, if suddenly called on, would be unable, or "troubled," which is much the same thing, to honor drafts for the balance they hold. We leave out of view the State Treasurer. He refuses to disclose whether or not he makes money by "scattering" the unexpended balance in "banks all over the State." A section of the penal code confronts him if he makes the admission. If he denies any pecuniary profit, we have an example of disinterestedness incomprehensible to mortals of this age. With a salary of but seventeen hundred dollars he gives the money to the banks, allows them to speculate with it, and does not even require security for his own protection. People will not hesitate long in deciding for themselves which horn of the financial dilemma, the State Treasurer, past or present, has accepted.

It is not improper here to say a single word personal to ourselves. In its warfare against "Treasury rings," the COMMERCIAL has never made a single charge that is not fully sustained by the testimony of State Treasurer MACKEY at this early stage of the Treasury investigation. All the assaults that have been made against the COMMERCIAL are repelled by the representative of the corrupt ring in whose interest they were made. If our aim has ever been wide—our charges of too general and sweeping a character, as alleged against us, it is some satisfaction to know, that they have brought down the game fairly to the confessional rack, with the people of the State on one side and the "Treasury ring" on the other. Our blows have had a solid, substantial basis of truth. We don't care whether they are judged by the answers "the ring" gives, or better still, by those they refuse to give.

One duty now remains for the Legislature, and that is to promptly reform the management of the Treasury, so as to place it beyond the power of any future Treasurer to put himself in a position in which he dare not disclose the secrets of his financial management. Let him have no secrets. He has no business with, or right to any. As the trustee of the people, every minutia and detail of his office is their property. The Legislature has wasted valuable time already. The people of the State demand that its financial affairs shall be placed upon an honest and safe basis; and this demand will be increased an hundred fold in strength, as the disclosures made in Harrisburg reach the people, and are comprehended in all their truth by the people.

THE tonnage of the American vessels engaged in the whale fishery is 1,355 tons less than it was one year ago. The business has been dull the past year, and further reduction in the number of vessels is anticipated. The tonnage of the vessels owned in the New Bedford district, engaged in this business, is 55,775 tons, out of a total of 78,137 tons.

THE Boston *Traveller* says: Vessels are nearly all the time arriving at this port from Antwerp, with entire cargoes of German window glass. It seems to have taken the place of the domestic article almost entirely. A very large section of country draws all its supplies of window glass from this city, as the houses engaged in this business in Boston can successfully compete with those of any other city in the country. Long experience has given them a most thorough knowledge of the business.

The Empress Eugenie sold lately the dresses she wore during her Eastern trip, 250 in number, with a great collection of hats and bonnets at auction, for the benefit of her orphan school, but they brought very small prices. The best dress in the lot, a rose-colored satin, sold for about $22.

REPORT OF DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DEATH.

The report of Dr. LIVINGSTONE's death, though possibly correct, may be false. Already the world has more than once been startled and many hearts made sad by the announcement that the great explorer had perished in his noble enterprise. In addition to the supposition of the story having originated in mistake, there is the possibility of a deliberate purpose to create a sensation. In a country so imperfectly furnished with the means of intercommunication as Africa, where news and messages are transmitted by oral communication from savage to savage over hundreds of miles, the spirit of mischief constantly steps in to reinforce the blunders of ignorance. Hence the proverbial inaccuracy of what, on the African coast and in the farther East, are denominated "bazar rumors," tales started nobody knows where, and by repetition changed and magnified into most marvellous narratives. One perpetual source of error is the variation of dialects, and the consequent liability of selecting the wrong word, or of misunderstanding the right word in repeating what has been heard. As the burning is said to have taken place far in the interior, the report, in all probability, traveled from mouth to mouth, and from *patois* to *patois*, until it reached Captain COCHRANE at Petral. But the supposition of malicious invention or exaggeration seems to us much the most likely origin of the story. On the other hand, there is nothing inherently improbable in the alleged manner of Dr. LIVINGSTONE's death. Every one, who has read the Doctor's Travels, doubtless remembers how frequently mention is therein made of the sort of character in the personation of which he is said to have been put to death. Wherever negroes are found in their natural state, *oby* or *obeah* is believed in and *obyism* is a profession. Even at present, in our Southern States, these traces of African superstition still exist, though restrained; in the days of slavery they were quite rampant. As Dr. LIVINGSTONE himself informs us, he was often regarded as a wizard by the tribes among whom he traveled or sojourned; and was often implored to exhibit to them some evidence of his power. Rain makers challenged him to engage in contest with them and prove his influence with Heaven. And we are told by Mr. MOFFAT, the missionary, LIVINGSTON's son-in-law, that nothing is more difficult than to convince those savages that the notion they take up about the supernatural power possessed by any one, is all a delusion. The Doctor may have fallen a victim to the persuasion entertained by a chief that he could work miracles, and his own refusal to employ his charm—or, he may have been charged with using his fancied supernatural influence in favor of a hostile tribe and thus incurred the rage which destroyed him.

In connection with this melancholy subject, it is instructive to remember how few years have elapsed since human beings perished by Christian hands as the victims of a superstition not less irrational, or less horrible than the delusion which has, perhaps, been fatal to the great missionary traveler. So recently as 1722 a woman was executed for witchcraft in Scotland, and on September 14, 1863, a poor old paralyzed Frenchman died in consequence of having been ducked as a wizard at Castle Hedingham, in Essex, England. Going back not many years further, we find multitudes perishing as sacrifices to the same horrid and disgusting superstition.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Dr. Bryden believes he has found the birthplace of cholera, in what is described as "the endemic area of Lower Bengal." Carried thence by the moonsoons, and rendered active by heat and moisture, it behaves in a way that may be predicted, and in which water and human beings play but a subordinate part.

The clergy cost the United States $12,000,000 per annum, the criminals $40,000,000, the lawyers $70,000,000, and rum $200,000,000.

California complainingly anticipates the dry weather she expects to have. One of her "next door" neighbors on the Atlantic shore offers to supply enough wet weather to satisfy her demands, at the simple cost of transportation.

A new co-operative foundry is to be commenced shortly in Baltimore. From the report published by the Secretary of the International Iron Molders' Union, it appears that the Co-operative Iron Foundry in Rochester is a great success. It has paid the men better wages than they could have obtained at other places; and after paying all expenses there is a net profit on the capital invested of twenty-eight per cent.

A young man in Indiana worked all last summer to clear an eighty-acre tract of land belonging to a young woman who had promised to marry him. When, just as the weather began to get cold, he went to claim his reward, she married another fellow who had looked on while the victim was working.

Among the interesting discoveries recently made in Pompeii are five musical insruments, a kind of clarionet, one-half of silver, and the upper part and mouthpiece of ivory, in an excellent state of preservation.

The Capitol at Albany, New York, has not yet reached the surface of the ground, and already $1,200,000 have been spent on it. The site of the Capitol cost $647,600, and about $600,000 have been expended on the foundation. The sum of $1,500,000 is asked for at this session.

At the recent hanging of Pike, at Hampton, New Hampshire, it was almost impossible to find carpenters who would build the gallows, so great was the natural repugnance to such work. It is stated that on one occasion when a victim was upon the rack in the presence of the Spanish Inquisition, an Inquisitor was seen to shed tears. His elder associates rebuked him for such weakness. "But," responded the other, "this is an irresistible impulse of nature." The elder with increasing gravity of visage responded: "You must overcome nature by grace." If we only had the old Inquisitor to rebuke these Hampton Falls sentimental carpenters they might see the error of their ways.

The sale of sixpenny books in England reached last year, 90,000; the shilling books 131,000. In one year alone a single house sold 115,550 spelling books at ninepence.

A Methodist minister in Montana, in a letter says: "As far as our own church is concerned, I am solitary and alone as its representative—not one local preacher or exhorter in Montana."

A Cheyenne letter says: "Mayor Burt recently got from a Crow Chief a spicula of gold, as long as a lead pencil, and half as thick as his finger. The Indians would never reveal where they got their gold, but said there was plenty of it."

Statistics show that the Quakers in Pennsylvania, hitherto the stronghold of the sect, are decreasing in numbers. Since 1830, but five new meeting houses have been established, while thirty-seven have been abandoned.

The Cleveland Lake Tunnel, for the purpose of supplying the town with pure water, now in course of construction, will, when finished, extend under the bed of Lake Erie for a distance of 6,600 feet—a mile and a quarter—in a straight line, at right angles from the shore, and bearing slightly west of north. The tunnel, it is estimated, will cost $300,000, and will not be completed before January, 1872, as 220,000 cubic feet of clay must be removed, and 2,000,000 of bricks must be laid.

PERSONAL.

The Catholic diocese of Chicago has a new Bishop. The new dignitary is Rev. Thomas Foley, of Baltimore, pastor of the Cathedral of that city, and Vicar General of the diocese. He has accepted the appointment, and will be consecrated in the Cathedral at Baltimore on the 27th of February. He has been, we learn, averse to accepting the distinction, but the bills came to him in such a shape that he could not refuse. He will immediately assume the duties of the office. He is forty-seven years of age, a native of Baltimore, and a man of learning and practical experience.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch has purchased an unimproved farm of 640 acres near Wells, Minnesota.

The Philadelphia *Age* relates that when President Andrew Jackson was told that Purser Randolph, who was dismissed from the navy for defalcation, had been arrested for his assault upon him, he exclaimed; "Yes, and I greatly regret it, and have ordered his release. If I had not been interfered with, I would have punished the scoundrel on the spot. I do not want the aid of the law to protect me, or redress my wrongs. My dear mother, God bless her, when I was a boy, gave me this piece of advice: 'Never to sue for slander, indict for assault and battery, or permit a personal assault to go unpunished on the spot;' and God knows I have most religiously adhered to it throughout my life;" and dashing a long-stemmed clay pipe, which he had been smoking, on the mantel-piece, by which he was erectly standing, he broke it into atoms.

Father Williams, of Providence, is a "retortist." The other day he and a ritualist were in discussion, when the latter defied the former to point to a prayer mentioned in Scripture that was not written. Father Williams said: "Can I ask you a question?" "Certainly," was the answer. "Tell me, then," said he, "who held the candle when Jonah prayed in the whale's belly?" The Ritualist was, of course, dumbfounded, and forgot to say, that a candle was not used, and that the whale furnished the oil.

The *Courier* of Newark, N. J., very pointedly says: "Among the most outrageous personal denunciations of Mrs. Stowe for her connection with the Byron business, are those of that pre-eminent religious sheet, the New York *Observer*. This, taken in connection with the fact that the Rev. Dr. Prime, in his younger days, made an offer of his hand and heart to Miss Harriet Beecher, which were refused by that lady, is decidedly amusing, and pretty effectually plucks the sting from the Reverend's criticism."

A writer in the *Independent*, speaking of a Massachuseets hymn book of twenty years ago, says: "It is in this book that you may find the devotional poems of Wm. Henry Hulburt—now one of the editors of the *World*, but then a divinity student at Cambridge, or a young minister just from the paternal instruction of Dr. Francis. He left the church for the *World*, the flesh and the other party many years since, and you know more about him than we do."

NEW TARIFF BILL.

Principal Items and Proposed Duties.

The new Tariff Bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means contains the following among the principal items:

"On teas of all kinds, 20 cents per pound; on coffee of all kinds 4 cents per pound; on refined stove-dried, in loaf, lump, crushed, powdered or granulated sugar, 4 cents per pound; provided that all sugar other than refined stove-dried, which has, in the process of manufacture, been advanced in quality above No. 2 D. S. in color, by being boiled or crystalized in vacuum pans, or clayed or liquored in moulds, or purged in centrifugal machines, or by vacuum process, or filtered through bone-black or its equivalent, shall be regarded as clarified sugar; and provided further, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulations, prescribe and require that the samples taken by inspectors shall be from the middle of the package, so as to get a true average quality, and that the weights of sugar imported in cases or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the custom house weigher, by scoring the figures indelibly on each package.

"On molasses from sugar cane, 5 cents per gallon; on tank-bottoms, syrup of sugar cane juice, melado, concentrated melado or concentrated molasses, 1½c cents per pound; provided, that all syrup of sugar cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, or concentrated molasses, entered under the name of molasses, shall be forfeited to the United States.

"On champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles, $6 per dozen bottles, containing each not more than one quart and not less than one pint each, and $3 per dozen bottles containing not more than one pint, and bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay, in addition to $6 per dozen, $2 per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart; provided, that wines, brandy, and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles in each package, and all such bottles shall pay an additional duty of three cents for each bottle. No allowance shall be made for breakage, unless such breakage is actually ascertained by count and certified by a custom house appraiser; and so much of section 59 of an act entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, approved March 2, 1799,' as provides for allowance for leakage and breakage is hereby repealed.

"In brandy and in other spirits manufactured from grain or other materials, and not otherwise provided for, $2 per gallon.

"On cigars, cigaettes, cheroots of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute for tobacco, and on paper cigars or cigarettes, including wrappers, $2 per pound, and in addition thereto 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; provided that all cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, and all paper cigars and cigarettes, in addition to the duty aforesaid, shall be subject to the same internal revenue tax as if made or manufactured within the United States, and when imported or landed shall be placed in a public store or bonded warehouse, and not removed therefrom until the same shall have been inspected, stamped and branded as provided for cigars, cigarettes and cheroots manufactured within the United States.

"On all goods manufactured of cotton, and all other articles manufactured of cotton the quantity or value of which is usually estimated or based upon measurement in square yard, and not otherwise provided for in this act, of unbleached, five cents per square yard, and bleached, five cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, ten per cent. *ad valorem*. On lace of every description, composed of cotton or flax, not made up by the needle, forty per cent, *ad valorem*. On lace shawls and lace scarfs of cotton or flax, or of cotton and flax, and on all lace articles of the same materials, where lace is the material of chief value, prepared by the needle, either by machine or by hand, forty-five per cent. *ad valorem*

"On all manufactures of cotton or of cotton mixed with any other material or materials not otherwise provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

"On women's and children's dress goods, and on real or imitation Italian cloths composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of goats or other animals, weighing less than four ounces per square yard, and valued not exceeding 10 cents per square yard, 6 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*. If weighing less than 4.3 per square yard, and valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum *ad valorem*; if weighing four ounces or over per square yard, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*.

"On flax, including flax strain, and all flax not hackled or dressed, $20 per ton; on flax hackled, known as 'dressed line,' $40 per ton; on hemp, unmanufactured, $40 per ton; on the tow of flax or hemp, $10 per ton.

"On iron in pigs, $7 per ton ton; on scrap iron of every description, $6 per ton; provided that nothing shall be deemed scrap iron except waste or refuse material that has been in actual use, and is fit only to be remanufactured; on all iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms less finished than bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, 1 cent per pound; on iron bars, rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars, not less than 1¼ nor more than — cents per pound.

"On steel or circular shapes or forms, and on steel of all shapes or forms, cast, cut, rolled, or hammered to pattern, not otherwise provided for, 5 cents per pound.

"On steel railway bars, 2 cents per pound; and on all railway bars made in part of steel, 1¼ cents per pound; provided, that metal converted, cast, or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process, of whatever form or description, shall be classed as steel.

"On steel wire, not less than No. 13 wire gauge, 5 cents per pound. Finer than four inches wide, not less than half an inch, nor more than two inches thick, 1 cent per pound.

"On iron bars, rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars less than one and a half inches, or more than four inches wide, and less than one-half of an inch thick; and on iron bars, rolled or hammered, more than two inches thick, one and one-quarter cents per pound.

"On all cast or other descriptions of steel, in ingots, blooms, or billets, and all rolled or hammered steel, in bars, rods, sheets, slabs, plates, bands, coils, or strips, three and one-quarter cents per pound.

"No. 13 wire gauge, 6 cents per pound; provided, that wire for pianos and other musical instrument strings, and steel wire covered with silk, cotton, or other taxable material, shall pay 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

"On steel railway frogs, frog points, fish bars, side bars, splice bars, cutter bars, finger bars, crowbars and sledge molds, ¾ cent per pound. On steel car wheels, 3½ cents per pound. On steel carriage, car, locomotive, and other springs of steel, 6 cents per pound.

"On live animals, 20 per centum *ad valorem*, provided that all animals specially imported for breeding purposes, shall be admitted duty free upon proof thereof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury.

"On flour or meal of oats, 1 cent per pound. Of wheat, rye, corn, or buckwheat, ½ cent per pound.

"On all timber not otherwise provided for, squared or sided, 1 cent per cubic foot. On sawed boards, plank deals, and other lumber of spruce, hemlock, white wood, and bass wood, $1 per thousand feet, board measure.

"Anthracite coal is on the free list, and other coals are left as now.

"On teas of all kinds 20 cents per pound; on coffee of all kinds 4 cents per pound; on chicory, succory, dandelion root and acorn coffee, raw, ground, burnt or prepared, and on all substitutes for coffee, 5 cents per pound; on all extracts or essences of coffee $1 per pound; on all raw or muscovado sugar 2 cents per pound; on clarified sugar 3 cents per pound.

"On pimento, and on black, white and red, or Cayenne pepper, 5 cents per pound; on ground pimento, and on ground pepper of all kinds, 10 cents per pound; on ginger root, 2 cents per pound; on ginger, ground, 5 cents per pound; on cinnamon and on nutmegs, 20 cents per pound; on mace, 25 cents per pound; on cloves, 5 cents per pound; on clove stems, 3 cents per pound; on cassia and cassia vera, 10 cents per pound; on cassia buds and ground cassia, 20 cents per pound. On all other spices, 20 cents per pound; ground or prepared, 30 cents per pound.

"On cacao or cocoa, 2 cents per pound; on cocoa leaves or shells, 1 cent per pound; on ground cocoa 5 cents per pound; on prepared cocoa and chocolate, 7 cents per pound.

"On wines of all kinds, imported in casks, 50 cents per gallon; on brandy, and on other spirits, manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not otherwise provided for, $2 per proof gallon. Provided, that each and every gauged or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon, and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits, and of wine or liquors of any kind imported, shall be the same as that which is defined in the second section of this act, imposing taxes on distilled spirits, tobacco, &c., approved July 20, 1868.

"On cordials, liquors, &c., arrack, absynthe, kirschwasser, vermuth, ratafia and other similar spirituous beverages or bitters, containing spirits, and not otherwise provided for, $2 per proof gallon; provided, that any brandy or other spirituous liquors, imported in cases of less than 14 gallons, shall be forfeited to the United States.

"On bay rum or bay water, containing not more than 25 per cent. of alcohol, $1 per gallon; and containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol, $2 per gallon.

"On coloring for brandy, 60 per cent. *ad valorem*.

"On mineral or medicinal waters, or waters from springs impregnated with minerals, $1 50 per dozen bottles or jugs, containing each more than one pint and not over one quart, and $1 50 per dozen bottles each containing not more than one pint; on mineral waters in casks, 10 cents per gallon.

"On all cloths manufactured of cotton, and all other articles manufactured of cotton, the quantity or value of which is usually estimated or based upon measurement in square yards, and not otherwise provided for in this act, if unbleached, 5 cents per square yard, and if bleached, 5 cents per square yard, and in addititon thereto 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; if colored, stained, painted or printed, in whole or in part, 5 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, provided, that if the duties imposed by this section upon the manufacturers of cotton shall amount to less than 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, then the duty shall be assessed at the rate of 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. On spool thread of cotton 12 cents per dozen spools, containing on each spool not more than 200 yards of thread, and for every additional 100 yards, or fractional part thereof, in excess of 200 yards on each spool, 6 cents per dozen spools and 30 per cent. *ad valorem* in addition to the above rates.

"On cotton thread, yarn, warps or warp yarn not wire bound, on spools, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on drums or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

"On cotton shirts, drawers and other articles knit or woven on frames, 5 cents per pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

"On wools in the skin, the same rates as on other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretay of the Treasury may prescribe.

"On flannels, blankets, knit goods, hats and yarn, composed wholly or in part of wool valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound, and valued at 50 cents per pound and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 30 cents per pound; valued at over 60 cents per pound and not exceeding 80 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound, and in addition to said rates of duty 15 per centum *ad valorem*.

"On belts and belting made wholly or in part of wool or worsted, 20 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*.

"On women's and children's dress goods and on real or imitation cloths, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of goats or other animals, weighing less than 4 ounces per square yard, and valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard, 6 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; if weighing less than 4 ounces per square yard, and valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. *ad valorem*; if weighing 4 ounces or over per square yard, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem*—provided that on gray or uncolored merinos or delaines, weighing less than 4 ounces per square yard, composed wholly of wool, and valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard, the duty shall be 6 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 25 per cent *ad valorem*; weighing less than 4 ounces per square yard, and valued at over 20 cents per square yard, the duty shall be 8 cents per square yard, and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

"On clothing and wearing apparel of every description, and on balmoral and other skirts and skirting, composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of goats or other animals, manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, except knit goods, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

"On webbing, binding, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps and headnets, manufactured or made wholly or in part of wool, worsted or goats' hair, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

"On cords, tassels, buttons and ornaments for dresses and outside garments, manufactured or made wholly or in part of wool, worsted or goats' hair, and not otherwise provided for, 60 per cent. *ad valorem*. On all manufactured articles composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted or hair of goats or other animals, and not otherwise provided for, 50 cents per pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

"On Aubusson and Axminster carpets and carpets woven whole for rooms, 50 per cent. *ad valorem*; on Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, 70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on Brussels carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, 44 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on patent velvet and tapestry carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, 40 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on tapestry Brussels carpets, printed in the warp or otherwise, 28 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on treble ingrain, three-ply and worsted chain Venetian carpets 17 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

"On yarn, Venetian and three-ply ingrain carpets, 12 cents per yard and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

"On felt carpets or carpeting, and on woven or felt druggets and bockings printed, colored or otherwise, 12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; and all mats, screens, hassocks, floor rugs, carpet samples and other portions of carpets or carpeting, shall be subjected to the rates of duty herein imposed on carpets of like character; and all other mats, &c., not exclusive of vegetable materials, and not otherwise provided for, shall be subjected to duty at the rate of 45 per cent. *ad valorem*.

"On oil cloths for floors, stamped, printed or painted, valued at 50 cents or less per square yard, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; and valued at over 50 cents per square yard, and all other oil cloths, except silk oil cloth, 45 per cent. *ad valorem*; on silk oil cloth, 60 per cent. *ad valorem*."

Improving the Big Sandy River.

In the Kentucky Legislature is pending a bill, which is likely to pass, appropriating $75,000 for the removal of obstructions in and to improve the navigation of Big Sandy river. It is contemplated that aid to the same amount shall be obtained also from West Virginia. The two States now exercise concurrent jurisdiction over that river, as it is the dividing line. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in referring to this subject, says: "The proposition to improve the slack water navigation of the Big Sandy must be invincible to those who know what an immense trade has been attained by Pittsburgh because of its coal mines. There, as we know, only a single coal vein, averaging four feet in thickness, has been the prolific basis of an annual commerce of $50,000,000 in that one article alone. On the Big Sandy, immense coal fields are lying idle. The coal is equal, if not superior, to the Pennsylvania product, and there are five distinct workable veins above the water level. The Monongahela was wisely improved, and the mountain fastness has yielded its millions of tons of black diamonds. It will not require one-half the amount expended by Pennsylvania to open up our mountains to the approach of capital and labor, and the yearly shipment by hundreds of boats of all the production that thousands of men can mine. We will have three hundred and fifty miles of water navigation less by the shorter line than Pittsburgh; and when the Ohio and Chesapeake railroad reaches the Big Sandy, there will be an outlet to the seaboard for a vast Kentucky commerce in all the articles which we have named."

THE Louisville *Commercial* publishes a strange story, which needs to be confirmed to entitle it to belief, to the effect that Kriel, who was hanged there last week, was soon after restored to life. It says: "When the rope that held the trap was severed, and the body fell, it was a subject of remark that the closed hands and position of the legs and feet remained entirely unchanged, showing a tremendous exercise of will and control of nerve. The neck was not broken, neither was the rope drawn so closely about the man's neck that its mark could be distinguished, nor was the skin chafed a particle! The galvanic battery was applied, and, horrible and wonderful to relate, in less than fifteen minutes the warm blood commenced to course through the chilled body, and at last the eyes opened. The students stood appalled and could hardly realize the extent of the demonstration before them. One of them spoke to Kriel, asking him, 'Are you sensible?' The eyes answered expressively, and the lips opened ineffectually, for no speech came forth. Stimulants were poured down the throat of the revived criminal, and, in less than one hour after he had been placed in the surgery, Kriel sat up and asked them, 'What have you done? Am I alive?'"

THE *World* is not particularly complimentary to the city Democracy, and flourishes most luxuriantly in making the following suggestion: "Having edified his Royal Highness with a glimpse at low life in Congress, it might be interesting to show him the analogous phases of New York society. We know of no bear-fights going on just at present, and 'Reddy, the Blacksmith' has temporarily withdrawn from public intercourse; but we have no doubt that Mr. Christopher Burns could arrange a canine debate which would approach in animation the exhibition in the House of Representatives."

Bonner of the *Ledger* replies to Mr. Bowles's assertions in the Springfield *Republican*, to what he (Bonner) said about Mr. Colfax's connection with the Richardson-McFarland marriage in a sharp manner. "According to his own philosophy," says Bonner, "it would be all right for some younger man and physically stronger than Mr. Bowles, to intrigue and get his wife away from him, and divorce her, and marry her, and do all that Richardson did. Bowles's meaning in his editorial articles is sometimes not apparent, but his meanness always is."

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AMMONIA LOZENGES.

These celebrated *Lozenges* are carefully prepared according to the recipe of Professor Samuel Jackson, of the University of Pennsylvania, and are a most convenient, agreeable, and, in most cases, an effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and the various affections arising from the derangement of the Respiratory Organs.

Being an excellent expectorant, they give great relief in Difficulty of Breathing, and Tightness of the Chest, and allay the irritation of the Throat and tendency to Cough, so characteristic to pulmonic diseases. A Lozenge allowed to dissolve gradually in the mouth when the cough is troublesome, will generally check it; and if taken before going to bed, will prevent coughing in the night.

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BACKACHE PILLS

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1st—They are certain and speedy in their action, relieving the Kidneys at once from all obstructions, and restoring the Organs at once to their natural healthy functions.

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Therefore—We can recommend them with the greatest confidence for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY January 1 1870.

The firm of SMITH & WARWICK has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, WM. WARWICK retiring.

L. H. SMITH,
WM. WARWICK.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM will be settled and continued by the undersigned, under the firm name of L. H. SMITH & CO.

tf LUTHER H. SMITH.

ROOFS.

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Radically Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Flatulency, Low Spirits, Phlegm, Diarrhœa, Acidity, Diabetes, Nausea, and Vomiting, Wasting, Palpitation, and all Nervous, Bilious and Liver Complaints. Cure No. 68,413: "Rome—the health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has taken Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly." Sold in tins, 1 lb $1 25; 24 lb $18. Also, the Revalenta Chocolate, $1 50 per pound. P. C. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William street, New York, and of all Druggists and Grocers. In this town at Fahnestock & Son's Wood street, corner of First avenue.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 2, 1870.

The discussion of the new currency bill in the Senate, which has just passed that branch of Congress, exhibited a great lack of practical knowledge in financial matters. The New York *Commercial* hits at it in the following paragraph: If we mistake not, legend tells us of a certain conclave of learned philosophers, who undertook to prescribe laws for restraining what they deemed the excess of nature. After protracted discussion, it was determined to stake out the limits of the tides; to determine what degree of heat and cold should be allowed to the different portions of the earth's surface, so that instead of immense torrid deserts, and vast regions of perpetual snow, the earth should be blessed with a uniform temperature, and its whole surface should bud and blossom; the subterraneous fires were to be walled in within prescribed limits, so that the inhabitants of the volcanic regions should no longer be exposed to sudden engulfment; the air currents were to be so regulated as that the mariner should be no more subject to the vicissitudes of storm, but be favored with a constant and equable breeze; floods were to be obviated by placing the atmospheric laws under better regulations, and instead of devastating rain storms the whole surface of the earth was to be refreshed by dews like those of Hermon.

Wise philosophers were these, and ever to be held in grateful remembrance for their efforts to reconstruct nature in the interest of suffering humanity; and fortunate is it that even in these times we have men who, with like wisdom and noble instincts, undertake to reconstruct the laws which a mistaken Providence has ordained for governing the world of finance. The current discussion of the Senate upon the regulation and increase of the currency afford a fair parallel to the deliberations and conclusions of this legendary conclave. The laws of finance render it certain that no credit circulation, made actually and effectively redeemable, can ever be in excess of the legitimate wants of business. Grave Senators, however, wholly ignore this law, either ignorant of its existence or as ignorantly distrusting its efficacy, and, instead of providing for free issues of currency, restricted only by due precautions to insure its redemption, have undertaken to determine precisely how much currency is required, not only by the country at large, but also by each section, and if we mistake not, by each citizen. We are unable to learn from the deliberations of these sages, how, amid the constantly fluctuating requirements of business and of the several sections, and with the ever changing proportions between the amounts of the various instruments of exchanges (including gold, greenbacks, national currency, fractional currency, private notes, checks and book accounts), they have been enabled to a certain the required data for fixing the precise amount of bank circulation with which the country may be safely intrusted; but perhaps the oversight of data may be excused when it is considered that the object aimed is so transcendant as the reconstruction of the natural laws of finance, which, of course, implies a wisdom superior to the limitations of common minds.

—Since the announcement of the February programme of the Treasury, bonds have drooped, and to-day show several points of decline.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	118¼	118⅛	118
U. S. Bonds '62	115¾	115½	115¼
U. S. Bonds '64	115⅛	115⅛	114⅞
U. S. Bonds '65	115⅝	115⅝	114½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114	114	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	114⅝	114¾	114
U. S. Bonds '68	114⅝	114½	114
10-40s	112⅜	112¼	112
Gold	121¼	121⅛	120⅞

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Feb. 2.	Feb. 3.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	121¼	120⅝	...	⅝
U. S. Bonds, 1881	118⅛	118	...	⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	115⅞	115½	...	⅜
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	115½	114⅞	...	⅝
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	115⅝	114⅞	...	¾
U. S. Bonds, new iss. '65	114⅜	113⅞	...	½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114⅝	114	...	⅝
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114⅝	114	...	⅝
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112⅝	112⅜	...	¼
U. S. Currency	111⅝	111¼	...	⅜

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

February 3, 1870.	10 00 A M	11 15 A M	12 10 M	1 P M	1 25 P M	4 00 P M
New York Central	197⅞	197¼	197⅛	197⅛	197⅛	197¼
Erie	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	...	24⅞	24⅞
Harlem	...	138⅛	...	138	...	...
Reading	96⅛	95⅞	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	...
Michigan Central	...	118	...	118⅛	...	...
Michigan Southern	85⅜	85⅛	85⅛	85¾	85⅛	...
Illinois Central	...	136	...	136	...	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	92⅝	92⅝	92¾	92⅝	92⅝	...
Chicago and Northwestern	73⅛	73⅛	...	72⅞	72⅞	...
Do preferred	89⅛	89⅞	...	88⅞	88⅝	...
Rock Island	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	114¾	...
St. Paul	...	72	...	72⅛	72⅛	...
St. Paul preferred	...	86	...	86⅛	85⅞	...
Toledo and Wabash	...	53⅞	...	*47⅞	...	...
Toledo and Wabash pref.	...	71⅛	...	71	...	...
Fort Wayne	88⅛	88⅛	88⅝	88⅛	89	...
Chicago and Alton	...	144⅛	...	144	...	...
Ohio and Mississippi	...	26⅛	...	26⅛	...	...
Western Union Telegraph	...	36⅛	...	36⅝	36⅝	...
Pacific Mail	...	40⅛	...	40⅝	...	...
Adams Express	...	64	...	64	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	...	19⅛	...	19⅝	...	...
American M. U. Express	...	37⅝	...	37⅝	...	...
United States Express	...	52	...	51⅝	...	...
Merchants' Union Express	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold	121⅜	121⅛	121	120⅞	120¾	...

*Ex-dividend.

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thur.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	197	197⅛	¼	...
Erie	24¾	24¾	...	...
Harlem	138½	138	...	½
Reading	96⅛	96½	⅜	...
Mich. Central	118	118½	½	...
Mich. Southern	85½	85¼	...	¼
Illinois Central	136	136	...	...
Clev. and Pitts	92⅜	92⅝	⅜	...
Chicago and North	72⅞	72⅝	...	¼
Do. preferred	89⅛	88⅝	...	½
Rock Island	115⅛	114¾	...	⅜
St. Paul	72	72⅛	⅛	...
Do. preferred	86	85⅞	...	⅛
Tol. and Wabash	53⅞	*47⅞	...	6
Do. preferred	72	71⅛	...	1
Fort Wayne	88	89	1	...
Chicago and Alton	144¼	144	...	¼
Ohio and Miss	25⅞	26⅛	⅜	...
Western U. Tel	36⅜	36⅝	¼	...
Pacific Mail	40½	40⅝	⅛	...
Adams Express	64	64	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	19⅜	19⅝	¼	...
American M. U. Ex	37⅝	37⅝	...	...
U. S. Express	52⅛	51⅝	...	½
Merch. U. Ex	6⅛	...	...	...

*Ex-dividend.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY EVENING, February 3, 1870.

Trade to-day was quiet, with a moderate inquiry for the staple articles of produce. Prices since our last have undergone no material change, but in some articles of produce they have a drooping tendency. We quote below the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted.

The receipts of produce per river and rail for the month of January, 1870, compared with January, 1869, and for the week ending January 31st, 1870, were as follows:

	Jan. 1870.	Jan. 1869.	Last week of Jan. 1870.
Flour, bbls	18,161	33,888	4,997
Apples, bbls	2,788	3,635	1,741
Cheese, boxes	424	211	51
Corn, sacks	16,781	24,996	5,511
Wheat, sacks	19,710	14,579	7,044
Barley, sacks	[illegible]	19,566	4,839
Rye, sacks	[illegible]	20,194	806
Oats sacks	14,800	13,548	5,278
Bulk meats, pieces (loose)	24,547	[illegible]	11,425

The great bulk of the butter and eggs arrive by express, and we omit them. The same may be said of cheese, though a good deal arrives by rail.

APPLES—Are in good supply and prices unchanged. We quote choice to extra at $3 00@3 50 ⅌ barrel; fair to good at $2 50@2 75, and very common at $2@2 25 ⅌ barrel. Inferior and common are very dull.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 70@80c ⅌ gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—The receipts have been good, with a fair inquiry for choice table butter. We quote very choice at 30@32c, and prime at 28c ⅌ ℔. Common roll and packed are dull and nominal.

BEANS—The market is dull, with but a light demand at prices ranging at $2 25@2 75 ⅌ bush, as to quality.

BACON AND LARD—Market moderately active. We quote S. C. hams at 20c ⅌ ℔; bacon shoulders at 14¼@14½c; S. C. shoulders at 15c; rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¾@18c; lard in tierces 17c; lard in buckets 18c; lard in kegs 18c. F. Sellers & Co.'s caddy lard, in 3 and 5-℔ packages, 20c ⅌ ℔.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $29 50.

BROOM CORN—The market is firm with sales reported at from 13@17c ⅌ ℔, as to quality.

CHEESE—Market quiet but firm. We quote Western Reserve at 17@17½c; Factory 18@18½c; and New York Goshen at 19½@20c ⅌ ℔. Limberger 19½c, and Sweitzer 20½c ⅌ ℔.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is quiet and unchanged, with a moderate demand for choice bright dried apples, and for halved peaches. We quote good to choice dried apples at 8@9c; peaches 9@10c for quarters; 10½@11½c for halves, and 20c ⅌ ℔ for pared. Blackberries 11c ⅌ ℔, and pitted cherries 30c ⅌ ℔.

CIDER.—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from $5@8 ⅌ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—The market has been well supplied and a fair inquiry for fresh packed at 24@25c ⅌ dozen.

HAY—From country wagons loose hay sells at $18 00@25 00 ⅌ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $14 00@15 00 ⅌ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales in a retail way in the Diamond market at $10 75@11 75 ⅌ cwt., as to amount purchased, size, quality, etc.

HUSKS—Sales at 3c ⅌ ℔.

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2@2 25 ⅌ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil at $1 43@1 45, and No 2 at 90c ⅌ gallon.

ONIONS—Choice onions are scarce and firm at $2 75@3 00 ⅌ bbl and good to prime at $2 25@2 50 ⅌ bbl.

SALT—We quote by car load at $1 75 ⅌ barrel.

POULTRY—The market is poorly supplied. Nice dressed turkeys will readily command 18@20c ⅌ ℔, and chickens 14@15c ⅌ ℔. Live chickens by the coop 60c ⅌ pair.

SEEDS—We quote cloverseed quiet with a light inquiry and selling at $7 75@8 25 ⅌ bushel in lots, and in a retail way at $8 50. Timothy seed firm at $4 75@5 00 ⅌ bushel. Flax seed may be quoted at $2 10@2 15 ⅌ bushel.

POTATOES—The market continues dull. Choice peachblows sell in small lots from store at 55c ⅌ bushel, but good sized lots will not bring that figure. We quote nominally at 50c in bulk at the depot.

HOMINY—Sales at $6 00@6 50 ⅌ bbl, as to quality.

FLOUR—The market is quiet, with a moderate local inquiry, and stocks in store and receiving sufficient to supply the demand. There is but little difference at present betwixt the mill and store prices. Prices are unchanged, and we quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00, and good to choice spring at $5 25@5 75 ⅌ barrel. Common grades nominal in price, with little inquiry. Buckwheat flour is dull at $3 25@3 50 per cwt. We quote prime to choice corn meal at $1@1 05 ⅌ bushel. Rye flour $5 00@5 25.

GRAIN—The grain market is quiet and dull. There is very little doing in wheat outside the mills, and we quote good to choice red winter wheat at $1 15@1 18 ⅌ bushel. Ear corn from first hands is quiet at 78@82c ⅌ bush, as to quality, very little commanding the latter figure. Rye continues dull and quoted nominally at 90c ⅌ bushel, though there does not appear to be any buyers at that figure, and some refuse to give more than 85c, though we do not learn of any sales below 90c, and very little at that. Oats on the track are weak at 46c ⅌ bushel. We quote nominally spring barley at $1 00, and fall at $1 10 ⅌ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 00; common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 10 ⅌ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, February 4, 1870.

There seemed to be no oil market yesterday—and buyers and sellers were both as quiet as mice, neither side seeming to care whether they did anything or not. For the past several days there has been no crowd sitting round, discussing oil matters, like there used to be. In fact, the old stand seems kind of deserted. In crude oil holders are firm at 13¼c for spot, whilst buyers are careless about bidding 13c, though there was a reported sale of 1,000 barrels spot at 13¼c. Holders ask 13¼c S. O. to July. The refined oil market was equally as dull as crude, with prices seeming to be shading. Spot refined is quoted at 29½c and February is offering at 30¼c. For lines from March to July there are no sellers under 31½c, with 31c bid.

DESPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, February 3—Closing on 2d.—Petroleum—the advance on the creek stiffened holders, notwithstanding the limited inquiry. Crude in bulk 17½c. In refined a line from March to May, 500 bbls each month, sold at 30⅜c. Spot lots 30¾@31c. Philadelphia delivery—prices a shade better, without important demand. Refined standard white 30¼c for February and 30½c for February and March. An additional dispatch reports the petroleum demand fair and prices firm at 17c in bulk. Refined held at 31c and demand small at 30¾c.

OIL CITY, February 3, 10 A. M.—Market not active; holders asking $4 75 on lower creek, and $5@5 05 here.

OIL CITY, PA., February 3, 11 A. M.—Market firmer at $5 10 here.

TITUSVILLE, February 3.—Market quiet but firm; prices $4 75 on upper creek.

TARR FARM, February 3.—Market quiet; offering $4 70; holding at $4 75, with no sales yet.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 3.—Quiet at $4 75.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—P L S to W. 29¼@29¾c; S W 30c; crude 15¾c. Market weak.

SHAMBURG, PA., February 3.—Market quiet and prices lower; $4 35 offered at the wells; producers holding for higher figures.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 3.—Market steady; $4 20@4 25 offering.

PITHOLE, February 3.—Market quiet but firm; offering $4 35; asking $4 45.

ROUSEVILLE, February 3.—Market firm; offering $4 60@4 65; asking $4 70.

NEW YORK, February 3—Market unchanged in every respect.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 3, 12:30 P. M.—Market firm at $4 80@4 90; buyers offering $4 75; small sales.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3, 11:15 A. M.—Market quiet and steady; prices unchanged; demand for cargoes active at 29½@29¾c, but sellers not willing to accept under 30c. B. O., last half, 30¼@30½c; March 31c. Crude 16c; nominal.

NEW YORK, February 3, 11:30 A. M.—Crude, last half February and first half March offered at 16½c; no buyers; 2,000 bbls sold for first half February at 16¼c. Refined, 30¾c and 31c for spot and month. Market quiet.

OIL CITY, PA., February 3, 11:45 A. M.—Market firm; Lower Road, $4 75@4 80. Broad gauge at Oil City, $5 00@5 10.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 3, 12:05 P. M.—Market quiet but firm, with some inquiry. Prices firm at $4 25@4 35.

TITUSVILLE, February 3, 12:00 M.—Market very firm, but no transactions as yet. $4 70@4 75 freely bid for Upper Road.

NEW YORK, February 3, 1:30 P. M.—Crude 17c asked, but 16½c is the correct market; refined 30¾@31c. Market quiet and steady. No Antwerp quotations.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3, 5:30 P. M.—Market quiet and inactive; prices unchanged; spot 29¾c bid; B. O. half year 30¼c; February and March 30¼c. Sales 2,000 bbls, 15th to 18th of February 30¼c; 500 bbls each, February and March 30¼c; 500 bbls spot at 29¾c; crude 16c and nominal.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 648 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
National Refining and Storing Co, 300 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & co, Philadelphia.
McKelvy & Bros, 395 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Total Shipments Refined.............1,343 bbls

Crude Oil Shipped East by P. R. R. and A. V. R. R. Oil Line.

W Wilson & co, 50 bbls lub to E F Wilkinson & Co, New York.

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

Mentzer, Hepler & Co. 277 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

THURSDAY, February 3, 1870.

CATTLE—The run of cattle since Monday last has been fair, mostly common in quality, and have been selling slow. There is no change to report in prices since our report of Monday last. Good to extra steers of 1,250 to 1,500 ℔s weight quoted at $7 50@8 00; decent to good 1,100 to 1,200 ℔ steers at $6 50@7 00; fair to decent mixed lots of 950 to 1,000 ℔s steers $5 75@6 00; bulls, cows and stags of 800 to 1,200 ℔s at $4 00@5 25 and stock steers of 800 to 900 ℔s at $5 00@5 50. Up to noon to-day the sales this week were light, but when we left the yards there was considerable disposition manifest to operate, and no doubt there would be considerable transactions to-day and to-morrow.

HOGS.—The run of hogs the past two days has been heavy and prices since Monday have declined 50c ⅌ cwt. On Monday sales of Philadelphia were made at $10 25@10 50 ⅌ cwt. To-day they are slow of sale at last week's prices, viz: $9 50@10 00 for Philadelphia, and $8 75@9 25 ⅌ cwt for Yorkers.

SHEEP—The receipts this week have been light, but as there were a good many held over from last week and but few buyers in the yards the market has been slow at the quotations we gave on Monday last. There were not many in the yards to-day. Good to choice sheep of 100 to 110 ℔s sell at $6@6 50 ⅌ cwt; good to choice sheep of 80@90 ℔s at $4 50@5 50 and good to choice sheep of 75 to 80 ℔s at $4@4 25 ⅌ cwt. The low and common grades are dull and nominal.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, February 3, 1870.

The following are the current prices:

Acid.			*Oil.*		
Acetic	℔	25 @ 28	Bergamot	℔	8 00 @ 8 75
Citric	℔	1 12 @ 1 18	—Castor	gal	2 80 @ 2 90
Oxalic	℔	38 @ 40	—Cinnam	℔	4 50 @ 4 75
Tartaric	℔	80 @ 85	—Cloves	℔	3 50 @ 4 00
Alcohol	gall	2 30 @ 2 40	*Oil.*		
Aloes.			Cod livr	gal	2 25 @ 2 80
Cape	℔	28 @ 30	Lemon	℔	5 35 @ 5 75
Socot	℔	1 05 @ 1 10	Lard c	gal	1 05 @ 1 45
Am. Carb	℔	28 @ 30	—Cincin	gal	1 52 @ 1 58
—Aqua	℔	10½@ 14	Linseed	gal	95 @ 1 00
Annotta	℔	80 @ 90	Neats f	gal	1 50 @ 1 75
Ashes Pot	℔	8½@ 9½	Olive	gal	2 60 @ 3 00
—Soda	℔	4¾@ 5	—quarts	doz	7 50 @15 00
Bal. Copa	℔	1 00 @ 1 05	—pints	doz	4 40 @ 4 60
BayRum	gal	4 00 @ 5 00	Origan	℔	80 @ 1 90
Bark.			Pepper't	℔	5 00 @ 6 25
Cassia	℔	72 @ 76	Rosemary	℔	1 50 @ 3 25
Cinch r'd	℔	1 90 @ 2 00	Sassafras	℔	1 20 @ 1 30
" Pale	℔	90 @ 1 05	Sperm	gal	2 65 @ 2 80
" Com	℔	60 @ 70	Tanners	gal	1 00 @ 1 15
Black Lead.			Whale	gal	1 22 @ 1 32
American	℔	5 @ 6	Winteg'n	℔	5 25 @ 5 75
East Ind	℔	13 @ 16	Opium Ty	℔	13 88 @14 00
German	℔	7 @ 9	Phosphos	℔	1 25 @ 1 40
Blue Mass	℔	60 @ 62	Pl Paris	bbl	5 00 @ 5 50
Blue Vitr	℔	14 @ 15	*Potass.*		
Borax ref	℔	39 @ 40	Bi chrom	℔	24 @ 25
Brims roll	℔	5½@ 6	Chlorate	℔	50 @ 55
—Flor Sul	℔	7½@ 8½	Iodide	℔	5 12 @ 5 25
CalomelA	℔	1 06 @ 1 10	Prus Yel	℔	46 @ 48
—English	℔	1 60 @ 1 65	" Red	℔	1 05 @ 1 10
Camp ref	℔	93 @ 98	Putty	℔	5¼@ 6¼
Canthar's	℔	3 00 @ 3 10	Quin sulp	oz	2 50 @ 2 60
Cham. Ger	℔	40 @ 50	Rosin	bbl	4 00 @ 6 00
—Roman	℔	55 @ 65	*Root.*		
Chlorof'm	℔	1 42 @ 1 44	Gentian	℔	24 @ 26
Cloves	℔	44 @ 46	Gingr E I	℔	27 @ 29
Cochineal	℔	1 30 @ 1 35	" Jamca	℔	33 @ 35
Con lye	case	8 00 @ 8 25	Ipecac	℔	3 25 @ 3 50
Copp'ras	℔	2½@ 3	Jalap	℔	2 40 @ 2 50
CreamTar	℔	49 @ 52	Liquorice	℔	18 @ 20
Cubebs	℔	44 @ 48	Rhub E I	℔	2 80 @ 3 10
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 45	Sars Hon	℔	60 @ 62
Emery En	℔	13 @ 15	Senega	℔	75 @ 85
Et Nit sps	℔	48 @ 52	Valeri En	℔	60 @ 63
—Sulph	℔	88 @ 92	" Germ	℔	40 @ 50
Ext Logw	℔	14 @ 15	Sal Ammo	℔	22 @ 24
—Liq Cala	℔	48 @ 52	—Epsom	℔	5 @ 5¾
—Italian	℔	45 @ 50	—Soda	℔	3¼@
—Sicily	℔	25 @ 28	*Seed.*		
Fustic chi	℔	3½@ 4	Canary	℔	10 @ 11
Galls Alep	℔	47 @ 52	Hemp	℔	8 @ 9
Gum.			Cardamn	℔	4 75 @ 4 90
Arabic sts	℔	53 @ 58	Mustard	℔	17 @ 19
" White	℔	85 @ 1 00	Senna Al	℔	46 @ 50
Myrrh T'k	℔	65 @ 70	" E In	℔	25 @ 30
Shellac	℔	50 @ 64	*Soda.*		
Trag s'rts	℔	55 @ 65	Bi Carb	℔	7 @ 8
" Flake	℔	1 46 @ 1 65	Causic	℔	8 @ 9
Hoffm'sA	℔	48 @ 56	Soap Cast	℔	18 @ 21
Indigo Ma	℔	1 50 @ 1 60	—Cast wh	℔	28 @ 31
—Span fl't	℔	1 65 @ 1 70	Starch	℔	7½@ 8
Iodine res	℔	6 80 @ 6 90	Sugar L'd	℔	42 @ 44
Junip Ber	℔	6 @ 7	Sumac Sic	℔	8 @ 10
Log Chipd	℔	3 @ 4	Terra Jap	℔	8 @ 10
Mace	℔	1 95 @ 2 00	Turp sps	gal	59 @ 65
Madder	℔	23 @ 24	*Varnish.*		
Magne cal	℔	75 @ 1 50	Copal	gal	2 00 @ 3 50
—Carb	℔	50 @ 55	Japan	gal	1 25 @ 1 75
Manna SF	℔	1 45 @ 1 50	Damar	gal	3 00 @ 3 25
Morph sul	℔	9 80 @10 00	Ven Red	℔	4 @ 4¾
Nutm No 1	℔	1 65 @ 1 70			

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, February 4, 1870.

The following are the current quotations:

Strictly pure in lots of 2,000 ℔ in oil	12 c
Strictly pure in lots of 500 ℔ in oil	12½c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange Mineral	13½@14 c
Pure Red Lead	11 @11½c
Painters' Red Lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10½@11 c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French Zinc	17 c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	8 @13 c
Putty	4½ @5½c

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, February 4, 1870.

The following are the current rates in this market:

	⅌ ℔ net cash.
Braziers' Coppers	33c
Bolt Coppers	35c
Flared and tapered sheets	35c
Circles under 84 inches diam	35c
Circles 84 inches and over diam	38c
Sheathing Copper by case	32c
Sheathing Copper, less than case	33c
Copper bottoms	36c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, February 4, 1870.

The prices of tin plates according to brands are as follows:

I C, charcoal	$11 00@11 25
I C, coke	10 00@10 25
Roofing plates	9 50@10 00
Bar Tin, ⅌ ℔	46c
Straits	43c
Sheet Zinc	12c
Slab Spelter	11c
Ingot Copper	25c
Antimony	23c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, February 4, 1870.

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅜ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	10c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 120⅝@120¾.

NEW YORK, February 3—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 5@6 ⅌ cent.; prime business notes 6@7 ⅌ cent.

STERLING

Weak at 108¾@109.

GOLD

Dull and lower; opened at 121⅜, and closed at 120⅝@120¾. Clearances $15,000,000. The Sub-Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 121 63-100@121 38-100.

GOVERNMENTS

Heavy and ⅛@¼ lower. Coupons '81 118@118¼; do '62 115¼@115½; do '64, 114⅞@115; do '65, 114¾@115; do new, 113¾@114; do '67, 114@114¼; do '68, 114@114¼; 10-40s, 112¼@112½; Pacifics, 111⅛@111¼.

STATE SECURITIES

Except new Tennessees strong. Missouris, 91; old Tennessees, 54; new do, 47½; old Virginias, 62; new do, 66; old North Carolinas, 42½; new do, 25⅞.

STOCKS

Unsettled and not up to the best rates of the day. Canton 59½; Cumberland 32½; Western Union Telegraph 36½; Quicksilver 15½; Mariposa 10; preferred 20¼; Adams Express 64½; Wells Fargo 19½; American 37½; United States 51⅛; Pacific Mail 40½; New York Central 97¼; Erie 24⅞; do preferred 40; Harlem 138; do preferred 141; Hudson Scrip 94⅛; Reading 96⅛; Michigan Central 118½; Lake Shore 85⅛; Illinois Central 135; Pittsburgh 92⅛; Northwestern 72⅝; do preferred 88⅝; Rock Island 114⅝; St. Paul 72; do preferred 86; Wabash 47¾; Fort Wayne 88¾; Terre Haute 20; do preferred 54; Chicago and Alton 144; do preferred 144; Ohio and Mississippi 26⅛; New Jersey Central 97¾; Dubuque 109; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 21⅛; St. Joseph 107½; preferred 107½; Burlington and Quincy, 155; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 73.

Sub-Treasury balances—gold $79,200,038; currency, $4,174,588; general balance, $83,477,558.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 3, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—⅛ premium selling.

FLOUR—In fair demand for low to good grades; prices unchanged at $3 80@4 10 for spring extras, $3 50 for superfine.

WHEAT—Firm with an advancing tendency, owing to the speculative demand; sales of No 2 at 80@82c, closing at 81¾@82c; the movement in the other grades was only fair, but prices were firmer at 88c for No 1; in options No 2 sold at 80¾@81½c seller February; 81¾@82c seller last half do; 82@82½c seller March; in the afternoon it was quiet at 81½c cash for No 2, and 82½c bid seller March.

CORN—Very firm for old; offerings light and prices 1c higher; sales at 71@72c, closing at the inside for regular receipts; new corn in active demand, closing at 53@54c, according to location; optional sales of No. 2 were made at 71@71½c seller month, and 72c seller March; after 'Change the market was firm at 71½c cash for No. 2.

OATS—Dull at 38¾@39c for No. 2, closing at the inside; sales for future were made at 38¾@39c seller February; 39½@39¾c buyer do and seller March; 40⅛@40¾c seller September.

RYE—Steady at 48c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Inactive and nominal at 70@75c for No. 2.

HIGHWINES—Firm; sales light at 92½c for wood bound; at the close holders asked 93@93½c for iron bound; buyers generally refused to bid within 1c of these figures.

PROVISIONS—A shade more active, but prices easy. Mess pork fairly active, closing at $25 50 cash, and $25 75 seller March; $26 25 buyer do; $26 00 buyer February, and $25 25 buyer last half of February. Lard without material change, closing at 15c. Meats steady, closing at 10c for dry salted shoulders; 12½c for rough sides, and 13c for short rib middles, loose; sweet pickled hams 13½c.

BEEF CATTLE—Steady and tolerably active at $4 12½@4 75 for common to fair cows; $5 00@6 50 for fair to good; $7 40@7 50 for extra choice steers.

HOGS—In large supply and dull; shippers were the only operators; $8 50@8 75 for fair to good lots.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull; shippers were the principal buyers, closing at $10 00@10 25 for lots dividing on 200 pounds.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Cotton without decided change; sales 1,800 bales at 25⅛c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 8,593 bbls; flour dull and declined; sales 6,100 bbls at $4 60@4 80 for superfine State and western; $5 15@5 90 for extra State; $5 00@6 10 for extra western; $5 75@6 35 for white wheat extra $5 10@6 20 for round hoop Ohio; $5 50@6 25 for extra St. Louis; $6 25@6 85 for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet; sales 250 bbls at $4 00@4 90. Corn meal quiet and heavy. Whisky declining; sales 350 bbls western at 98@99½c free, chiefly at 98c. Receipts of wheat 21,800 bush; wheat without decided change for spring, and heavy and declining for winter; sales 84,000 bush at $1 18@1 21 for No 2 spring, the latter price for choice Minnesota; $1 28@1 30 for winter red and amber western; $1 50 for white California; $1 52½ for choice white State. Rye heavy; sales 8,000 bushels western on private terms. Barley malt dull; sales 5,000 bushels State at $1. Receipts of corn, 1,800 bushels; corn dull and heavy; sales 26,000 bushels at 88@90c for new mixed western; 95@96c for new yellow Jersey; 98c for new yellow Southern. Receipts of oats 1,600 bushels; oats lower; sales 24,000 bushels at 53½@54c for western; 58@60c for State. Rice dull; Carolina, 6@7c. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet; sales 280 hhds. Cuba at 9⅝@10½c. Molasses quiet; sales 40 bbls. New Orleans at 69@72c. Petroleum steady at 16¾@17c for crude, and 30¾@31c for refined. Hops quiet and steady at 18@28c for American. Linseed Oil dull at 89@92c in casks. Turpentine firm at 47@48c. Pork heavy and lower, sales of 750 bbls at $25 75@26 25 for new mess; $22 50@23 for prime; $24@26 for prime mess; also, 750 bbls new mess, seller February and March, $25 75. Beef quiet and steady; sales 150 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, and $14@17 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef steady; sales 50 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess, and $27@30 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 80 bbls at $28 00@32 00 for new. Cut meats heavy; sales 240 pkgs at 11½@12½c for shoulders, and 14½@15c for hams. Middles quiet; sales 100 boxes long clear, to arrive, at private terms, and 50 boxes long clear at 14¾c. Dressed hogs without decided change, at 11½@12¼c for western. Lard quiet and heavy; sales of 350 tierces at 15¾@16¼c for steam, and 17@17½c for kettle rendered; also, 800 tierces steam at 15⅞c, seller February; 16@16⅛c, seller March; 16¼c, seller April. Butter quiet and steady at 17@30c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 16@18c. Freights to Liverpool heavy and lower; shipments per steamer of 25,000 bushels wheat at 3½d.

LATEST—Flour closed dull and slightly in buyers' favor. Wheat rather quiet; spring steady and unchanged; winter dull and heavy; No 2 spring at $1 17@1 21; winter red and amber $1 27@1 29½. Rye dull and drooping. Oats dull and heavy at 53½c in store for western. Corn quiet and heavy at 88@90c for new mixed western. Pork firmer; sales 250 bbls mess, seller February at $25 75, and 750 do seller March at $25 75@26 00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats and bacon nominally unchanged. Lard quiet for prime steam at 15⅞c bid for February, and 16c asked. Eggs firm at 31@32c for fresh.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—Flour dull and unchanged; family $5 20@5 40. Wheat dull and unchanged; red winter $1 10@1 12. Corn dull at 75c. Oats dull at 50@56c. Rye and barley unchanged. Cotton dull, but not lower; middling 24⅛@24½c. Tobacco firm and in good demand at full rates. Whisky sold to the extent of 5,000 bbls at 93c, but holders generally ask 94c. Hogs dull and prices are lower; live $8 25@9 00; dressed $10 25@11; receipts 2,600. There is a good demand for mess pork at $26 25, but it was held at $26 50. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 10½c; sides 13½@14c for clear rib and clear 14⅛@14¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders 14⅛c; clear rib sides 15@15⅛c, and clear do 15¾. Sugar cured hams 18½@19½c. Green meats dull; shoulders 9⅛@9¾c; sides 11½@12c, and hams 13½@14c. Lard very dull; steam 15c; kettle 16c, nominally. Butter dull at 28@32c. Eggs in good demand at 23c for selected. Linseed oil firm at 90@92c. Lard oil in good demand at $1 43@1 45. Petroleum firm at 30@32c for refined. Sugar dull but unchanged; New Orleans 11@13¾c. Molasses dull at 75@77c. Coffee firm at 18@24c. Beef cattle firm; prime to choice 6@7c. Gold 120⅝ buying, and 121¼ selling. Exchange dull at ⅛@⅛ discount buying and par selling. Money market quiet at 8@10 ⅌ cent.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 24c. Hemp unchanged. Flour—low grades still scarce and wanted; superior sold at $4 10@4 40; for X $4 50@4 80; for XX $4 90@5 25; for XXX $5 25@5 75, for family $6@7 50. Wheat shade easier; No. 2 spring 92c; No. 1 do 98c; No 2 red fall $1 02@1 06; No. 1 do $1 12½@1 15. Corn—best grades active and wanted, mixed bulk 74@76c; yellow 75@77c; white 83@85c. Oats quiet at 48@50c bulk; 53@56c sacked. Barley—nothing doing. Rye dull at 75@78c. Whisky steady at 93c. Groceries very dull. Sugar unsettled. Provisions dull, lower and irregular. Pork—sales $27 cash; at $26 50 buyers 15th of March. Dry salt meats—small sales of shoulders 10½c; clear ribbed 14@14¼c; clear sides 14¾c. Bacon—small sales shoulders 12½c; clear rib 15½c; clear sides 16@16¼c. Lard dull and nominal; sales choice tierce 16c; keg 16¾c. Cattle steady at 2@5½c for fair to prime; 6@6⅛c choice. Hogs held above views of buyers; small sales of good to choice at $8 60@8 80.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 3.—Flour quiet and steady; country brands white XX $6 00@6 50; red XX $5 25@5 50; amber XX $5 50@5 75; spring XX $5 00@5 50. Buckwheat flour—market steady and demand fair at $7 50@8 00. Rye flour in moderate demand and steady at $5 25@5 50. Wheat dull; No 1 held at $1 11, and $1 10 for No 2 sold at $1 04. Corn—no sales and market nominally unchanged. Oats dull and inactive; No 1 State held at 48c; no sales reported. Rye light local demand for small lots at a range of 80@90c. Barley held at $1 00@1 10 for State and Canada as to quality. Pork lower and heavy. Petroleum—market a shade firmer but unchanged; refined held at 26½@27c cash for large lots and 28@30c for small lots of refined, crude firm at $5 75 ⅌ bbl.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Dry Goods—There is a firmer feeling prevalent in the cotton goods market, without leading to much animation, although there is a little more doing. We quote an advance in Otis A X A blue Denims from 25 to 26c; Otis B B from 23 to 24c; Otis C C from 20 to 21c; Otis blue and brown Denims from 28 to 29c. Western Star Duck heavy has declined from 25 to 24c, white New Orleans Camlet jeans have risen from 25 to 27½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 3.—Cotton steady; sales of middling at 23½c. Flour—sales fair for extra family. Wheat in moderate demand; red $1 05; white $1 10. Corn active at 95c in sacks. Oats in good demand at 63c in sacks. Rye quiet at 95c from store. Barley quiet. Leaf tobacco active, and offering large, at full prices. Provisions lower; mess pork $27 50. Clear sides 15c. Lard 16¾@17½c. Hams—canvassed and packed 18½c. Whisky 95c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 3.—Wheat steady and unchanged; Maryland red $1 35@1 40. Corn steady; white $1 00@1 02; yellow 92@95c. Oats 54@56c. Rye very dull at 93@98c. Mess pork quiet at $28 00. Bacon quiet; rib sides 16@16¼c; clear sides 16⅝@16¾c; shoulders 13@13½c. Hams 20c. Lard quiet at 17@17½c. Whisky dull at 97@98c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Flour unchanged. Wheat better demand; Pennsylvania $1 23@1 25. Rye steady at 95c. Corn—fair demand; yellow 88@91c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Provisions—Demand very light. Mess pork $27 50@28. Lard 16@16½c. Whisky dull.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 3.—Cotton dull at 24@24½c; receipts 13,118 bales; exports 3,598 bales. Flour—low grades scarce. Corn 92@95c. Oats 67½@70c. Hay $25@26. Bran $23@24. Lard 18½@18c. Pork 28. Bulk shoulders 11¾c; sides 15½@15⅞c. Bacon—sides 16¾@17c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 3.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and a shade lower; regular white Michigan $1 05; amber Michigan $1 03; No 1 red $1 12½. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and nominal. Dressed hogs $10 25, all weights. Clover seed $8 10.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 3.—Wheat weak; extra white $1 18@1 19; No 1 $1 10. Oats nominal. Barley weak at $1 75 ⅌ cental. Clover seed declined to $8 25 for prime. Dressed hogs $10 25@10 75.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 3.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet at 86c for No 1 and 81c for No 2. Oats unchanged. Corn firmer at 52c for new. Rye unsettled at 68c for No 1. Dressed hogs weak at $10@10 25.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 3.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 23½c; ordinary 23c; stock 3,900 bales.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., SEMINARY.
REV. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.
A. P. WYMAN, Professor of Music.
Full corps of thorough Teachers; building one of the most elegant and complete in the country; Gymnasium, Bath Rooms, Apparatus, Latest Maps and Charts, Rooms unrivalled, furnished with Wardrobe, Bureau, Washstand, Carpet and etc. Session begins January 19, 1870. d*

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.,
The next session of this Institution will open TUESDAY, February 1st. Its location is pleasant and healthful. Government mild, and a thorough course of instruction is furnished in the various branches. For Circulars please address
REV. J. JEWETT PARKS, A. M., Principal.
eod

TO THE WORKING CLASS.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address
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Augusta, Maine.
d*

NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANY will receive and store Grain in lots of Five Thousand (5,000) Bushels and over, at the following reduced rates, viz:

For receiving and elevating and ten days storage, oats, 1½ cents per bushel; other grain, 2 cents per bushel; additional 10 days storage, ½ cent per bushel; second 10 days storage, ½ cent per bushel; second month (or part thereof over ten days), 1 cent per bushel; third and each succeeding month or part thereof, ½ cent per bushel.

The Elevator Company will guarantee the delivery of the same Grain that was received, but will assume no liability for loss from *fire, heating* or *evaporation*.

By order of the Board of Directors.
T. L. ROGERS, Secretary.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, O., February 3, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at 12 M.; passed up: Fleetwood at 11 A. M. River falling; weather clear and cool. H.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., February 3, 1870.

River falling slowly, with twenty-seven inches water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 30° at 6 P. M. C.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, February 3, 1870.

River stationary, with two feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 36° at 6 P. M. L.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 3, 1870.

River falling slowly, with scarce six feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 13° at 6 P. M. E.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., February 3, 1870.

River falling slowly, with about four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 36° at 6 P. M. L.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Boughter	Geneva.
St. Charles	Dravo	Cincinnati.

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Five feet six and falling.
ALLEGHENY—Six feet eight and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet six inches on the pier at the foot of Smithfield street, and falling slowly. The weather was decidedly mild for the season. Freights continue dull.

THE Henry Ames is off the ways at Mound City.

THE report that St. Louis men have offered $90,000 for the Richmond is without foundation.

THE steamer Glendale, Captain Hare, passed Cairo on Tuesday en route for this city.

THE Rover's barges are receiving for Nashville, and will have dispatch.

THE steamer Glasgow, Capt. Robinson, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday.

THE MONONGAHELA SLACKWATER.—The packets for Brownsville and Geneva leave the wharf-boat, foot of Grant street, daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WE are indebted to the officers of the St. Charles for a manifest. This boat did an immense way business, besides she brought a good freight through.

Chief Engineer Charles H. Baker, United States Navy, has reported at the Mound City Naval Station for duty. Commander S. P. Baird was also ordered to report there on the 1st of February.

THE Commerce Committee have agreed upon the bill creating a Board of Local Inspectors at Evansville, Indiana, in accordance with petitions from several leading steamboatmen of the West.

THE fine packet Mollie Ebert Captain G. W. Ebert, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. The Mollie Ebert is one of the best boats of her class, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE fine packet Camelia, Captain R. C. Mason, is announced for Evansville Clarksville and Nashville. This boat has the best of accommodations, makes her trips regularly, and is in charge of careful and gentlemanly officers. Mr. Braithwaite has charge of the office.

A BARGE containing over two hundred bales of hay was sunk by the violence of the wind and waves on Saturday morning, near the "saw logs" above Evansville. About half the hay was taken off uninjured, but the remainder was slightly damaged.

THE fine boat J. W. Garrett and barges arrived at Cincinnati on Wednesday. She will reship the following freights on the Glasgow for Pittsburgh: Shipton & Wallace, 27 bbls molasses; S. P. Shriver & Co., 41 hhds. sugar; W. M. Gormley, 116 bbls. molasses, 22 hhds. sugar; John Wilson & Sons, 50 bbls. molasses; Dilworth, Harper & Co., 240 bbls. molasses, 25 hhds. sugar; John S. Dilworth, 178 bbls. molasses, 10 hhds. sugar.

AN iron buoy about the size of a barrel has been placed over the obstructions near Grand Tower, which sunk the steamers W. R. Arthur, Kate Robinson and Lady Gay. White boards have also been placed on shore, one just above Apple Creek, and the other just above Preston's, indicating the course directly over the log. The obstruction was found to be a log four or five feet in diameter and ten feet out of the sand, lying nearly straight up and down the river, with six feet of water on it and ten feet around it.

THE dispatch published in the Cincinnati papers in regard to the Ohio No. 4 and St. Charles was merely a stretch of imagination of a young man that was born when he was very young, and being born in the country, his education was neglected. He has failed to learn to tell the truth; we would advise him to read the Commandments, particularly the one that tells him what become of those who tell lies. We don't suppose that he will be benefited, being too far gone, but still we consider it a duty to warn him; let him *beware*.

THE fine packet Argosy came of the marine ways, having undergone thorough and complete repairs. This boat was purchased expressly for a Pittsburgh and Portsmouth packet, and will leave this port every Monday at 4 P. M., and Portsmouth every Thursday at 10 A. M. Capt. Wm. M. List is a gentlemanly and accomplished officer, does all his business on the square, has hosts of friends and does credit to their friendship. He will be ably assisted by Mr. W. J. C. Andrews, an officer whose word can at all times be relied on. The success of the Argosy may be set down as a fact.

THE splendid sidewheel packet St. Charles, Captain C. A. Dravo, takes her departure this day, at four P. M., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati. Since the introduction of five sidewheel packets between this port and Cincinnati, trade and travel has steadily increased. During the present month another new sidewheeler will be placed in the line. This will give us a boat every other day. These boats have entered the trade and intend to stay. The clerks of the St. Charles are Messrs. G. L. Reppert and W. S. Dravo, officers who have no superiors. Don't forget the St. Charles, at four P. M.

A DISPATCH from Washington says: "A full Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats has nearly completed its recommendations for a new bill regulating the steamer craft on inland waters. One of the most important changes is the section providing that captains and mates shall appear before a board for examination, and, if deemed qualified, shall be required to take out a license, the same as pilots and engineers. New provisions are made for testing all iron used in boilers. Petroleum is only to be carried on boats that have compartments specially prepared for receiving it."

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—P. R. R. Lessee.

Shoenberger & co, 2 cars limestone; Voigt, M & co, 1 car barley, 5 bxs butter, 1 do bees wax; Lemon & W, 24 bdls chair stuff; B L Fahnestock & co, 5 bbls alcohol; F Sellers & co, 1 tc shoulders; Seward & E, 140 bags bone dust; M B & J H Allerton, 25 sks wool; T C Jenkins & Bro, 50 bxs cheese, 200 bbls flour, 400 sacks do; E Heazelton, 50 bxs cheese; W W Wolcott, 50 do do; N J Braden, 54 do do, 5 do butter; Graff, Bennett & co, 1 car limestone; J S Liggett & co, 150 sks wheat; Canfield & K, 100 cases maizone; R Christy, 28 sacks rags; W B Hays & Son, 827 hams, 250 sides, 11 boxes tongues; W J Meek, 377 bags barley; C G Hussey & co, 3 bales flax; H Rea, Jr, 9 kegs lard, 2 bbls tallow, 1 do onions; Hubbard Bros, 1 bx saws; Godfrey & C, 24 reams paper; J Gangwich, 200 bags barley; Watt, Lang & co, 100 bbls flour; G E Palmer & co, 10 bbls tub oil; J R & A Murdoch, 6,300 e pots; Dilworth, H & co, 3 kegs butter; J Porterfield & co, 21 pkgs; B Pflaum, 1 bbl grease, &c; S B Floyd & co, 1 car middlings; Postley, N & co, 100 doz s handles; W Cooper, 20 bxs soap; H Wallace, 50 bbls highwines.

Allegheny Station.

R T Kennedy & Bro, 5 cars wheat; J Eisenbeis, 18 rolls leather; R Knox & Son, 1 car feed; S C McMaster & co, 1 do do; J M Hemphill, 2 do staves; M Heckelman & co, 1 car barley; J Nanz, 1 do lumber; Lindsay & McC, 1 do metal; S Drum, 1 do lime; Spang, C & co, 1 do fire clay; Geo Stewart, 1 do flour.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Robb & H, 1 car corn; Hussey & co, 1 do clay; Kiel & R, 231 sks oats; W Flaccus & Son, 18 bbls tallow, 3 rolls leather, 3 bdls s pelts; Day & co, 3 bbls butter; Voigt, M & co, 2 bbls, 1 keg tallow; Graham & M, 25 sks oats; W Dilworth, 1 car shingles; S A Wood, 1 do lumber; Dalzell & T, 5 bbls oil; T B Young & co, 10 bed bottoms; Arbuckles & co, 15 cases tobacco; T J Blackmore, 6 do do; Singer, N & co, 9 bdls steel; D Gregg & co, 2 cars posts; Reiter & co, 6 r bars; W M Gormly, 130 hf bbls fish; W Haslage & co, 130 do do; J Nantz & co, 1 car lumber; J A Graff & co, 11 bbls apples, 3 do beans.

Allegheny Station.

Hersh & M, 3 cads tobacco; H Wagoner, 3 cases books; R & W Jenkinson, 3 pkgs tobacco; Ewer, H & co, 68 bags f seed; Hipply & B, 31 kegs lard; J Stewart & co, 60 sks m feed; M B Suydam, 166 flax seed.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

D Wallace, 200 bbls flour; Robb & H, 1 car oats; W J Meek, 1 do oats and barley; W H Nantker, 60 bbls, 84 bags flour; Voigt, M & co, 12 bbls apples, 1 do eggs; Superior Iron co, 18 cars old rails; Head & M, 8 kegs lard, 5 bbls onions, 1 keg lard, 1 do a butter; Bigger & L, 5 kegs butter; F G Craighead, 6 tubs do; Meador & Harper, 1 bbl do, 1 keg lard; J Herdman & Son, 7 doz hames; Lindsay, S & E, 6 bxs tools; M McWhinney, 1 roll leather; D Stewart, 1 bx brushes; Park & D, 20 doz sieves, 1 do riddles; J Jackson, 21 bxs barley; Pittsburgh Paper Manf'g co, 40 bdls paper; J G McCabe, 1 lot h h goods; W & D Rinehart, 8 hhds tobacco; J Dalzell & Son, 36 tcs grease; R A Millin, 2 bxs drugs; J G Young, 1 do mouldings; Fleming & Bro, 1 do do; M Heyl, 1 bx tobacco; R & W Jenkinson, 2 do do; R T Kennedy & Bro, 2 cars wheat; G A Kelly, 3 cases g ycerine; F Brown, 1 do do; Dillinger & S, 10 bbls whisky; E H Myers, 25 casks pigs feet; F Sellers, 2 do shoulders, 1 tc do, 20 do hams; J H Parker, 2 tcs sausage; W L Jones, 18 pkgs tobacco.

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

C W Mackey, 56 bbls crude, to W Wilson & co; Livingston Bros, 84 carboys oil vitriol.

Freight Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

J Irvin & co, 116 e carboys; Monongahela House, 3 cans cream, 2 basket vegetables; C A Carpenter, 2 bars railroad iron; Shoenberger & co, 6 cars limestone; Scott & G, 2 cars grain, 2 do rye; H Knox, 3 bbls bones, 2 kegs butter; J Wilson & Son, 1 bdl s pelts, 4 sks wool, 3 bbls c seed, 1 do f do, 1 keg butter; Knox & Orr, 11 bags c seed, 4 bbls butter; W Welsh & co, 9 bags oats; R H Adams, 2 bbls butter, 1 doz brooms; Reese, Graff & D, 6 do do; A Smith, 1 bbl a butter, 1 do cider; J M Brush & Son, 1 bx tools, 1 lot machinery; A McClintock, 1 car l posts; Voegtly & K, 39 sks oats, 15 do corn; J Klingensmith, lot produce.

Western Pennsylvania R. R.

D Bly & co, 31 bbls refined oil; Charles & P, 25 bags oats; A Martin, 3 kegs butter; Goodman & co, 2 bbls tallow; Head & M, 2 bxs 1 wood; W Sanders, 1 bbl eggs; Iff & S, 25 sks oats; Hoffman & H, 1 piano; J H Churchill, lot s iron; Ed Roach, 5,000 lbs tel wire; Watt, L & co, 6 bush onions; W McCully & co, 1 car salt; Drape & R, 66 bbls, 2 casks salt; Schomaker & L, 6 bdls brooms; R T Kennedy & Bro, 59 sks wheat; C Hartinger, 18 do oats; Penna Salt Manf'g co, 753 bxs lye, 40 bbls copperas, 100 kegs, 23 casks sal soda, 19 do bl do, 90 carboys oil vitriol.

Glass Manufacturers' Imports.

Atterbury & Co............1 car sand.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	15	Hallman & H, m	3
Lindsay & McC. m	1	Reese, Graff & Dull, m	2
Graff, B & Co, m	9	Union Mills, m	5
Brown & co. m	1		
Total			36

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, m	3	J W Porter, metal	5
Bryan & Caughey, m	4	John Moorhead, metal	2
J Reamer, m	6	Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	4
Hailman & H, m	1		
Total			25

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

McKnight, P & Co, o	2	Union Mills, o	2
J Reamer, o	1	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	8
Coleman, R & co, o	2	Nimick & Co, metal	3
Total			18

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Jno Moorhead, metal	4	McKnight & Co, m	3
Total			7

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER ST. CHARLES—Bruggeman & O'B, 2 kegs butter; Wharf Boat, 15 bxs medicine; Day & co, 230 bags potatoes, 1 bbl coffee, 3 e bbls; Clark & co, 5 bxs medicine; H Callagher, 8 bbls whisky; Day & W, 15 do h nuts; P Duff & Son, 6 do eggs, 2 do apples, 10 do d do; J S Dilworth & co, 3 do eggs; H Douglass & Bro, 213 bags corn; Hitchcock, McC & co, 387 do do; Epsy & Son, 4 doz chairs; Hall & S, 250 bdls plow beams, 1 plow; H J Hauck, 14 cases wine; Kennedy, C & co, 84 bales cotton; R T Kennedy & Bro, 135 flour bbls; Loomis & C, 35 tons iron; Means & C, 15 bbls molasses, 3 bxs eggs, 7 pkgs butter; J Meyer & Son, 6 doz chairs; Milliken & co, 3 do do; H Schild, 2 bbls wine; Spencer, McK & co, 56 e ale bbls; T B Young & co, 10 bdls chair backs.

NOTICES.

THE MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON INFANTRY are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Company THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing civil officers.
JOHN D. McFARLAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY—ELECTION NOTICE.—An election for President, Managers and officers of the Company for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House at the south end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, February 3, 1870. F

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, for the election of Directors, Secretary and Treasurer, will be held at the office, corner of Penn and Ninth streets, on the 14th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.
HENRY ROSENBACH, Secretary.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.—An election for Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 59 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, February 8th, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.
JAMES M. BELL, Cashier.
January 27, 1870.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 26 Pike street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, February 23d, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year and for the transacting of such other business as may be presented.
JOHN BALLENTINE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SUPERIOR LUMBER CO., COR. TWENTY-SECOND AND RAILROAD STREETS.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared from the earnings of the past twelve months, a Dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., and have also placed EIGHT PER CENT. to the credit of the Contingent Fund.
EDW. DITHRIDGE, President.
T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 20, 1870.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.
BANKERS,
No 75 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Everything in the General Banking and Brokerage Business has personal and prompt attention, on the most liberal terms.
We receive accounts in Gold and Currency, allowing Interest on Balances and Time Deposits.
We make collections on all points in the United States and Canadas and Europe.
We are Dealers in all classes of Securities, Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchanges, Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Stocks, Bonds, &c.; negotiate Commercial Paper, &c. We make a specialty of advancing on Governments and other first-class Securities, as collateral, and tender our services as above.

The Safe Deposit Company
OF PITTSBURGH,
FOR THE
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS
Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults,
NO. 83 FOURTH AVENUE.
President—WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President—HENRY LLOYD.
DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,	BYRON H. PAINTER,
HENRY LLOYD,	JOS. R. MORRISON,
WILLIAM REA,	GEORGE BLACK,
WILLIAM M. LYON,	CURTIS G. HUSSEY.
JAS. I. BENNETT,	

Sec'y. & Treas.—S. F. VON BONNHORST.
Open Daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
NO. 57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas
STOCKS, BONDS,
AND
OTHER SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
GOLD, COUPONS,
Bonds and Stocks,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
A. BRADLEY.............President.
W. VANKIRK.............Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.............Cashier.
d*

REMOVAL.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

AUCTION SALES.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
And everything appertaining to the Horse.
Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.
JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

FOR SALE—THE EXCHANGE HOTEL Property, situate on River avenue, above Water Works, Eighth ward, Allegheny City. Large, substantial brick Building, thick walls, containing 36 Rooms. Lot 100 feet on River avenue, running back 250 feet to W. P. R. R., with use of switch and siding. Very desirable location for manufacturing purposes and building easily adapted therefor. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, 294 River avenue, or JAS. CALLERY, adjoining the property.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The following described Property will be sold on the premises on THURSDAY, March 3, at 3 o'clock, P. M., if not disposed of at private sale previous to that time

Four Three Story Warehouses,

Nearly new, Nos. 356, 358, 360 and 362 Penn street, opposite the P., Ft. W. and C. R. W., and C. and P. R. R. Co.'s Freight Station, each 20 by 109½ feet, with Offices. The second story has four handsome Offices with front entrance 5 feet wide. Water Closets, Wash Stands and Gas connected with each; a fine deep Cellar, half of which is paved with brick and cement.

Parties wishing to purchase any of the above very desirable Property can ascertain price and terms by calling upon either of the undersigned Trustees.
THOS. J. HOSKINSON,
GEO. A. BERRY,
JNO. MOORHEAD.

A RARE CHANCE
FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT
In New Florence, Westmoreland Co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

ONE BLOCK, 165x165 feet, with a large Storeroom, 140 feet Salesroom in it, and 70 foot Cellar under it. Also, a WAREHOUSE and GRAINERY 60 feet.

Two Tenant Houses, one Stable, with other outbuildings thereon. Also, all the STORE GOODS included, (amounting to about $10,000). All the above for the sum of twenty-thousand dollars ($20,000), one-half cash and the balance in one and two year payments.

The above named Block is situated in the CENTER OF THE TOWN, about 75 yards from the P. R. R. The town is building up very fast since the close of the war, and is the most BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED TOWN between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. The hills adjacent abound with Iron Ore of a valuable quality, also, plenty of COAL. Possession will be given immediately to such purchaser. For further particulars call on or address
SAMUEL PERSHING.

FOR SALE,
AT BRUSHTON STATION,
Between East Liberty and Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad,
TWO BRICK HOUSES,
With Mansard Roof, Twelve Rooms each
Price, $15,000 each; will be finished about 1st of April.
Also, 130 LOTS; price from $400 to $1,000 each.
Also, FOUR LOTS, 22 by 196, on Fifth avenue, near site for new Market House.
EDW. DITHRIDGE,
Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington St.

FOR SALE,
The Lease of Four Lots of Ground fronting on A. V. R. R. and Allegheny river, 96 front by 400 deep, near Twenty-eighth street. Also, the Buildings and improvements on the same, consisting of one two-story Building, iron-clad, 96 by 50 feet; one one-story Building 132 by 50 feet, with Blacksmith Shop 60 by 22 feet; one Engine, 12 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke and Boilers—main line of Shafting in the entire Building, Sheds in yard, Fire Plugs, &c.
The Lease has about 15 years to run, and the property is very desirable for manufacturing purposes—would be an excellent site for a Glass House or Machine Shop and Foundry. For further particulars address
PITTSBURGH BOLT COMPANY,
Box 670, Pittsburgh, Pa.

INSURANCE.

101st Semi-Annual Expose.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD CONN.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Cash Assets, - -	$5,549,504 97
Total Liabilities - -	256,068 89
	$5,293,436 08

ITS PAST.
"By Their Fruits Ye Know Them."
LOSSES PAID IN 51 YEARS,
$26,000,000.
ITS PRESENT.
Cash Assets, - - $5,549,504 97

As three-fourths the Insurance Companies Chartered FAIL, look to
WEALTH AND WORTH FOR INDEMNITY
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
S. S. CARRIER, Agent.
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 63 FOURTH AVENUE.

STATEMENT OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 24, 1869, published in accordance with the requirement of law:

1. Capital Stock............$250,000 00
With privilege of increasing to............500,000 00
2. Assets:
Stock Due Bills, two approved names............$115,000 00
U. S. 5-20 Bonds............63,000 00
Allegheny Valley 7-30 RR. Bonds, $28,000............25,000 00
Bills Receivable and Premium Notes............55,216 19
Mortgages............6,297 00
Book Account............9,010 60
Office Building............32,656 01
Cash on hand and in Bank............7,320 63—327,203 43
3. Amount of Premiums received in 1869............$60,420 38
4. Amount of Interest and Profits on Bonds sold............19,292 17—79,712 55
5. Paid in 1869:
Losses............$21,006 79
Return Premiums, Reinsurance and Commissions............6,276 66
United States and State Taxes............5,869 44
Salaries, Rent and all other Expenses............6,981 52
Dividends............37,500 00—77,634 41
6. Amount of outstanding Risks............$3,590,530 09
7. Amount of Losses unadjusted and other liabilities not exceeding............12,000 00
WM. P. JONES, Secretary.
January 28, 1870. FMW

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH,
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL............$175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office, No. 98 WATER STREET.
WM. A. CALDWELL............President.
JNO. McDEVITT............Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY............Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOHRMAN, Genl. Agent and Surveyor
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John McDevitt,	William Rea,
George A. Berry,	Robert Dalzell,
Wm. H. Forsyth,	William Means,
James Woodburn,	Geo. W. Dilworth,
Samuel B. Robison,	David McCandless,
R. H. Palmer,	D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless.	

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office corner Market and Water streets, second floor
WM. BAGALEY............President.
WM. A. SHEPARD............Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss or damage by fire.
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James Park, Jr.,	James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnson,	S. Harbaugh,
B. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea,	John S. Dilworth,
Capt. Thos. Snowden,	George Bingham,
Barclay Preston,	Wm. A. Rodgers,
S. M. Kier.	

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth sts., second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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John Watt,	Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
John E. Parke,	Wm. Vankirk,
Jared M. Brush,	James D. Verner,
Wm. F. Lang,	Samuel McCrickart,
C. H. Love,	Charles Arbuckle.

WM. PHILLIPS............President.
JOHN WATT............Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER............Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK............President.
WM. P. HERBERT............Secretary.
Capt. GEORGE NEELD............General Agent.
Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:

Alex. Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James McAuley,	Andrew Ackley,
Alexander Speer,	David M. Long,
Wm. Morrison,	John R. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke,	D. Ihmsen,
Wm. S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reymer.	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SIXTY GROSS
GOOD BLACK
Lead Pencils,
AT $1 60.

The trade will find the above to be excellent in quality and astonishingly cheap. It is a job lot and we shall have no more of them. Quite as good as many or most of the 10 cent retail Pencils. They are black POLISHED, and the lead makes a very black mark, while the wood cuts easily. They are made of CEDAR. Put up in one gross boxes. ORDER AT ONCE, as we have but a small lot. No quantity less than one gross sold.

J. L. Read & Son,
No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A FIRST-CLASS
Educational Monthly
THE
Pennsylvania School Chronicle
An Educational Monthly, devoted to the interests of the Public Schools.
Contents, January Number.
1. The Normal School and the Teacher.
2. Official Department. State.
3. District Superintendents.
4. County and Borough Superintendents.
5. Offices for County Superintendents.
6. Permanent Certificates Granted.
7. Institutes.
8. Christmas Presents.
9. Presentation to Teachers.
10. Education of the Heart.
11. Cramming.
12. Indiana County Institute.
13. Allegheny Schools. Reports.
14. A Sad Fire.
15. Poetry—Lutie and Renie.
16. Editorial Department.
17. Pittsburgh Teaching.
18. Earnest Teaching.
19. Monthly Report of County Superintendent.
19. Monthly Report of City Superintendent.
20. Curry Institute.
21. Our Book Table.
22. Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute.
23. Institutes. Westmoreland County; Fayette County; Mercer County; Armstrong County.
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Specimen Copies mailed Free.

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Internal Revenue Books.

No. 1. Distillers' Repairs and Purchase Books	$3 00
No. 2. Distillation Book	3 00
No. 3. Distillers' Yeasting Book	3 00
No. 4. Storekeepers' Distillery Book	3 00
No. 5. Rectifiers', Compounders' and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Book	3 00
No. 6. Cigar Manufacturers' Book	3 00
No. 7. Tobacco Manufacturers' Book	3 00
No. 8. Leaf Tobacco Dealers' Book	3 00
No. 9. Brewers' Record of Materials Purchased	1 50
Brewers' Record of Fermented Liquors Made	
No. 11. Storekeepers' Warehouse Book	3 00

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.
J. R. WELDIN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
101 WOOD STREET.

NEWS DEALERS.

W. G. ANDERSON,
FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.
Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.
Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.
Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

CARPETS.

CARPETS
REDUCED.
Oliver McClintock & Co.,
Have Marked Down Prices to correspond with the Times.
BRUSSELS, 3-PLY,
INGRAIN AND COMMON
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Druggets, &c.,
AT LESS THAN LAST SEASON'S RATES.
We have the Largest Assortment and make the
LOWEST PRICES.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

McCallum Bros.,
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

Woolen Druggets
AND
FELT CARPETS,
1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾ Yards Wide.
BORDERED SQUARES,
SUITABLE FOR PARLORS.
Dining Room Crumb Cloths,
Woolen, Linen and Cotton.
At Lower Prices than Last Season,
Notwithstanding the undiminished Tariff on these Goods.
McFARLAND & COLLINS
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE.
d*

CARPETS.
Druggets,
Drugget Squares,
Oil Cloths,
Matting,
Window Shades.
SLEIGH ROBES, &c
Previous to taking stock, we offer many of our goods at REDUCED PRICES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

JEWELRY.

TIME. TIME.
THE
TRUE STANDARD TIME
FOR THE CITY, AT
J. B. M'FADDEN & CO'S.

TIME. TIME.
WE ARE READY
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS
WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF
FINE GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES,
Elegant Gold Chains of every description
Beautiful New Jewelry,
Fine Vases,
Toilet Sets, Statuettes,
Sterling Silver and
Silver-plated Ware, &c.
Our Goods and Prices will bear inspection.
CALL AND BE CONVINCED.
Orr & M'Conahy,
NO. 114 FEDERAL STREET,
CORNER OF WATER, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

M. WINTERHALTER,
CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
No. 213 Penn street, above Sixth, Pittsburgh.
Eighteen years with J. B. McFadden & Co., and late with Meyran & Siedle. Agent for the Zimmerman Watch, similar to the Chas. Frodsham Watch. tf

DRUGGISTS.

JUST RECEIVED

Pure Inodorous Glycerine,
Concentrated Glycerine,
Acetic Acid,
Spirits Nitre,
Bromide of Potash,
Chloroform,
Nitrate of Silver,
Sulphate Cinchonia,
Sub Nitrate Bismuth,
Calcined Magnesia,
Davidson's Syringes,
Richardson's Syringes,
Mattison's Syringes,
Alexandra's Nursing Bottles,
Mam's Nursing Bottles.

WM. J. SNODGRASS,
COR. FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREETS,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

PAINTS AND OILS.
Pure White Lead, B. B. & Co.'s,
Pure White Lead, English Crown,
Pure Red Lead, B. B. & Co.'s,
Linseed Oil, Raw,
B. W. Whale Oil,
B. W. Sperm Oil,
Bank Oil, Straits Oil,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
GEO. A. KELLY,
Wholesale Druggist,
CORNER WOOD STREET AND SECOND AVE

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Persons visiting BROOKVILLE, Jefferson county Penna., will do well to call on
Dr. W. J. McKnight & Bro., Druggists,
CLEMENTS HOUSE,
Where they can at all times find the best brands of TOBACCO and SEGARS; also BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES, at publishers' prices; FANCY NOTIONS, &c.
Prescriptions filled at all hours.
THE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL can always be found on their counter, and subscriptions received for both Daily and Weekly

CANARY BIRDS, AQUARIUMS,
GOLD FISH, FERN CASES,
RUSTIC BASKETS, BIRD CAGES,
IMMORTELLES, BOUQUETS, &c., &c.,
For sale by JNO. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

VARNISHES AND JAPAN.

DEALERS SUPPLIED WITH
WM. HARLAND & SON'S
CELEBRATED ENGLISH
VARNISH and JAPAN,
BY THEIR ONLY FORWARDING AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES,
WALKER & SON,
GUM MERCHANTS,
And Importers of Acetate Lime, Glue, &c., &c., &c.,
57 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
P. O. BOX 3,947.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.
LEAVES DAILY, 8 A. M., 5 P. M.,
For all Points on the Monongahela River
STEAMER ELECTOR............CAPT. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN............CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT............CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
N. B.—No Commission charged on Eastern Freight.
A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.
LEAVES PITTSBURGH
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY—12 M.
RETURNING LEAVES PARKERSBURG
MONDAY AND THURSDAY—7 A. M.
THE SWIFT PASSENGER STEAMER
BELLE,
JOHN RICHEY............Commander,
Leaves as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
JAS. COLLINS, Agent.

PORTSMOUTH.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Big Sandy, Ironton and Portsmouth.
EVERY MONDAY, 4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER Steamer ARGOSY, WILLIAM M. LIST, Commander, W. J. C. ANDERSON, Clerk, will leave as announced. Returning, will leave Portsmouth every Thursday at 10 A. M.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET LINE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain C. R. STULL, will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

CINCINNATI PACKETS.

Cincinnati Weekly Packet.
Leaves Pittsburgh, FRIDAYS—4 P. M.
Leaves Cincinnati, MONDAYS—4 P. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Passenger Steamer ST. CHARLES, C. A. DRAVO, Commander, GEO. L. REPPERT, Clerk, will leave as announced.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Cincinnati Weekly Packet.
Leaves Pittsburgh TUESDAY—12 M.
Leaves Cincinnati FRIDAY—12 M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Passenger Steamer ARLINGTON, D. MOORE, Commander, A. S. SHEPPARD, Clerk, will leave as announced.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NASHVILLE.

For Evansville, Clarksville and Nashville.
SATURDAY, February 5—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER Steamer CAMELIA, R. C. MASON, Commander, Wm. Braithwaite, Clerk will leave as announced.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
GHRIST & PORTER, Agents.

For Evansville, Clarksville and Nashville.
SATURDAY, February 5—4 P. M.
THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT ROVER, THOMAS GREENLEE, Commander, will leave as announced.
For Freight apply on board, or to
CHARLES BARNES, Agent, or
R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis.
SATURDAY, February 5.
THE FINE PASSENGER steamer MOLLIE EBERT, Captain EBERT, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
COLLINS, Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, February 5—4 P. M.
THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT WILD DUCK and Barges Dove and Swan, J. W. ANAWALT, Commander, will leave as announced.
We will give through rates on the above Boat to Memphis and New Orleans; Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos, Texas; Mobile, Selma and Montgomery, Ala.; Shreveport, Jefferson and all points on Red River; Nashville, Tenn. Also, to Kansas City, Weston, St. Joe and Savannah, Mo.; Wyandotte, Leavenworth and Atchison, Kan.; Denver, Colorado City, Central City and Cannon City, Colorado.
For Freight apply on board, or to
GHRIST & PORTER,
93 Water street.

STEAMSHIPS.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA
STEAMSHIP LINE.
THE STEAMSHIPS
Roman, Norman, Saxon and Aries,
FORM A SEMI-WEEKLY LINE, SAILING FROM PHILADELPHIA ON
Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 A. M.,
AND FROM
Boston on Same Days, at 3 P. M.
For Freight or Passage apply to
HENRY WINSOR & CO, Philadelphia, or
WHITNEY & SAMPSON, Boston.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.
Rates of Passage by the Saturday Steamer:

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.		Steerage, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool or Queenstown	100 00	Liverpool or Queenstown	$35 00

Passage by the Tuesday Steamer, via Halifax.

Liverpool or Queenstown	$80 00	Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
Halifax	20 00	Halifax	15 00
St. John's, N. F., by branch Steamer	45 00	St. John's, N. F., by branch Steamer	30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland and the Continent at moderate rates. Excursion Tickets reduced rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Pearl Steam Mills
FLOURS,
Possessing all the latest improvements in Machinery, with a Cooling Room and Bolting Cloths
UNEQUALED IN THE CITY,
A CAPACITY OF
1,000 Barrels Daily,
And a System in purchasing Wheat by our regular Traveling Agent, Mr. S. KENNEDY,
Which has many advantages and not followed by any other Mill in the two cities.
Warrants us in asserting that no other Mill in this section CAN DUPLICATE OUR SALES on the same grades of Flour.
PEARL 3 STAR GREEN BRAND,
Unequalled in the city as a PASTRY AND BISCUIT FLOUR, being made from the Cream of the BEST WHITE WHEAT to be found in this country.
PEARL DOUBLE EXTRA 2 STAR BLUE BRAND,
Acknowledged to give better satisfaction than any Family Flour in the market. Made from STRICTLY PRIME WHITE and SOUTHERN AMBER or HILL WHEAT.
PEARL 1 STAR RED BRAND,
Is made from SOUTHERN RED and AMBER WHEAT, and is the best Low-priced Flour to be had.
Our Flour can be obtained at all the Best Groceries in the two cities and suburbs.
All Sacks are Sealed and Labeled with Name of Firm and Date of Manufacture.
R. T. Kennedy & Bro.,
PEARL STEAM MILLS,
ALLEGHENY CIT , PA.

FLOUR.
A carefully selected stock of
CHOICE WINTER FAMILY FLOUR.
Also, Prime Strong dry Minnesotas for Bakers' use; bought at late decline, for sale by
D. WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

HENRY REA, JR.,
285. LIBERTY STREET. 285,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
For the sale of Apples, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Dried Fruit and Country Produce. TThs

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after 11 P. M. SUNDAY, November 14, 1869, Trains arrive at and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Southern Ex	5:20 a m
Fast Line	1:45 a m	Pacific Ex	3:10 a m
Wall's Ac No. 1	6:20 a m	Wall's Ac No 1	6:30 a m
Brinton AcNo1	7:50 a m	Mail Train	8:10 a m
Wall's Ac No 2	8:50 a m	Brinton's Ac	10:20 a m
Cincinnati Ex	9:20 a m	Braddock's Ac No. 1	5:10 p m
Johnstown Ac	10:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex	12:35 p m
Braddock's Ac No. 1	7:00 p m	Wall's Ac No 2	11:51 a m
Pittsburgh Ex	1:30 p m	Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m
Pacific Ex	1:50 p m	Braddock's Ac No. 2	8:20 p m
Wall's AcNo3	2:50 p m	Phila. Ex	3:50 p m
Braddock's Ac No. 2	9:55 p m	Wall's Ac No 3	3:05 p m
Wall's AcNo4	5:50 p m	Wall's Ac No 4	6:05 p m
BrintonAcNo2	1:10 p m	Fast Line	7:40 p m
Way Passeng'r	10:20 p m	Wall's No 5	11:00 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:10 p. m.
Cincinnati Express leaves daily. Southern Express daily except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
For further information apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 14, 1869, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Leave Allegheny City.		Arrive at Allegheny City.	
Mail	7:00 a m	Springdale Ac. No. 1	6:40 a m
Freeport Ac. No. 1	9:20 a m	Freeport Ac. No. 1	8:20 a m
Sharpsburg Ac	11:20 a m	Express	10:40 a m
Express	2:20 p m	Sharpsburg Ac No. 1	1:20 p m
Springdale Ac No. 1	3:10 p m	Freeport Ac. No. 2	4:05 p m
Freeport Ac. No. 2	5:20 p m	Mail	5:50 p m
Springdale Ac. No. 2	6:30 p m	Springdale Ac No. 2	6:20 p m

Above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday, at 7:40 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City, at 1:20 P. M., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:40 P. M.
The Train leaving Allegheny City at 6:20 A. M. makes direct connections at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler, Hannahstown and Saxonburg. Through Tickets, too, may be purchased at the office, No. 8 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.
For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.
The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibilities to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken under special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE. After NOVEMBER 14, 1869, Trains leave from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	2:08 a m	Mail	12:12 p m
Southern Ex	2:28 p m	Southern Ex	5:00 a m
Fast Line	9:48 a m	Fast Line	7:18 p m
Mixed Ac	5:43 a m	Mixed Ac	6:53 p m
M'Donald's Ac	11:28 a m	M'Donald's Ac	7:33 a m
Steubenv'le Ac	3:43 p m	Steubenv'le Ac	9:48 a m
M'Donald's Ac	5:53 p m	M'Donald's Ac	3:23 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:58 p m	Sunday Church Train	9:58 a m

2:28 p. m. Express will leave daily.
12:13 p. m. Mail will arrive daily.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent, Columbus, Ohio
W. W. CARD, Supt., Dennison, Ohio.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
From NOVEMBER 14th, 1869, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex	2:08 a m	Chicago Ex	1:53 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	7:28 a m	Pacific Express	12:08 p m
Cl. & Whg Mail	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Ch&StLouis Ex	7:18 p m
Fast Line	9:58 a m	Chic Ex & Mail	3:28 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex	1:43 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:38 p m
Chicago Ex	2:28 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	6:03 p m
W'lle & Ygn Ex	4:03 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex	7:08 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
BeaverFalls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:18 a m	Beaver FallsAc	8:48 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Rochester Ac	2:48 p m	Enon Ac	9:13 a m
Enon Ac	4:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	BeaverFalls Ac	2:43 p m
BeaverFalls Ac	6:13 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

2:28 p m Chicago Express will leave daily.
12:08 p m Chicago Express arrives daily.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE EAST, SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton. NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.
Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh Daily.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Pittsburgh	2:10 a m	New York	6:50 p m
Pittsburgh	7:40 p m	New York	12:15 a m

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station, Central Railroad, of New Jersey, foot of Liberty street.

Leave.		Arrive.	
New York	9:00 a m	In Pittsburgh	1:45 a m
New York	5:00 p m	In Pittsburgh	9:20 a m

On Sunday, leave Pittsburgh, at 12:30 p. m. only, and New York, at 5 p. m. only.
Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after MONDAY, November 22, 1869, two through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

Leave Pittsburgh.		Arrive at Pittsburgh.	
Day Express	7:15 a m	Day Express	5:30 p m
Night Express	8:50 p m	Night Express	7:00 a m
Brady's B'd Ac	3:15 p m	Brady's B'd Ac	10:05 a m
Freeport Acc'n	9:30 a m	Freeport Acc'n	6:15 p m
Soda Works Ac	6:30 p m	Soda Works Ac	7:35 a m
1st Hulton	6:40 a m	1st Hulton	6:25 a m
2d Hulton	11:50 a m	2d Hulton	9:00 a m
3d Hulton	5:00 p m	3d Hulton	2:10 p m
4th Hulton	11:00 p m	4th Hulton Ac	7:15 p m
Church Train	1:00 p m	Church Train	10:10 a m

Express Trains stop only at principal points.
Accommodation Trains stop at all stations.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.
THOS. M. KING, Asst. Supt.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1868, the Trains will leave the Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:30 a m	6:00 p m
M'Keesport Accommodation	11:00 a m	8:00 a m
Express to and from Uniontown	3:00 p m	10:10 a m
West Newton Accommodat'n	4:30 p m	8:35 a m
Braddock's Accommodation	6:15 p m	7:55 p m
Night Accommodation to McKeesport	10:30 p m	6:45 a m
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For Tickets apply to E. M. RAYMOND, Agent,
WM. B. STOUT, Supt.

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY
HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.
Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,
Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.
Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,
Will cut Screws.
Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,
Adapted for high speed.
Spindle Oil, Wool Oil, Tanners' Stuffing & Finishing Oil, Harness Oil,
Head-Light Oil, Benzole, Gasoline, Parraffine.
ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.
These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

CRYSTAL PETROLEUM WORKS LIVINGSTON BROS. PITTSBURGH

LIVINGSTON BROTHERS
CRYSTAL
Refined Petroleum
IN
Five Gallon Tin Cans with Patent Caps,
DUQUESNE WAY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

OWSTON & SOWERS,
DEALERS IN CRUDE OIL.
Office: PERRY BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA
OIL CITY and PLEASANTVILLE.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh.	HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN H. STEWART............ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
Livery, Sale and Commission Stables,
COR. SEVENTH AVENUE AND LIBERTY ST
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

GROCERS EVERYWHERE keep the flours of the Pittsburgh City Mills, made from *Southern amber winter wheat* and guaranteed.

ORGANIZED.—The Committee of Councils on Fire Alarm Telegraph have organized by electing John H. Hare, Esq., Chairman, and S. T. Paisley, Esq., Secretary.

MISS AUGUSTA DARGON.—This accomplished lady will give her select readings at the Academy of Music this evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Lecture Committee. Her readings will well repay everybody who attends.

HORSE KILLED.—Yesterday morning a horse, hauling a wagon load of ashes, met with an accident at the Point which terminated fatally to the poor animal. The driver was backing the horse, and backed him over an embankment. The fall injured the animal so that he died shortly.

SETTLED.—Margaret Ray was charged with larceny by bailee before Alderman Donaldson, on oath of A. R. Murphy. Mrs. Murphy, it appears, lived at the house of the defendant for some time, and a few days ago she decided to remove her quarters, but it is alleged the defendant refused to allow her to remove her trunk, which is valued at *fifty* dollars. The accused was discharged upon the payment of costs.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.—Messrs A. Guckenheimer & Bros. yesterday telegraphed to Hon. C. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, asking if the use of the new form No 52 (Coupon Book) is suspended, to which they received the following reply: "New form book No. 52 is suspended for the present.

GEO. PARNELL,
Deputy Commissioner.

LECTURE ON WORK AND WAGES.—On next Tuesday evening week, Col. J. B. Clarke, of Allegheny City, will deliver a lecture on "Work and Wages," in the new Methodist Episcopal Church, in Sharpsburg borough. The new church is located near the bridge, has been erected at a very large cost, and as the proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to its benefit, the edifice should be filled. The abilities of the lecturer are too well known to need any commendation from us.

THE EWALT STREET BRIDGE.—The piers for the new bridge over the Allegheny river from the foot of Ewalt, now Forty-third street, Lawrenceville, have been partly erected, and the ground on either side of the river partially prepared for the abutments. The work on the piers will be resumed shortly and a vigorous effort made to complete the bridge the coming year. It is to be a covered structure. The entrance to the bridge from the other side of the river will be a short distance above Gilty's run.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred on Wednesday night at the saloon kept by Mr. Asa Waugaman, on Smithfield street. The back door of the saloon was opened and a gust of wind coming in, caught the lace and damask curtains at the front window and blew them against the gas jet. In an instant they were in a flame, and before they could be extinguished the gilt cornice over the window had caught fire. Fortunately, however, the fire was extinguished before further damage had been done. The loss will not exceed one hundred dollars.

A WATCHMAN WANTED.—A dispatch was received at the Fire Alarm office, last evening, from Lieutenant Irwin, stating that Mr. Bell wanted a watchman at his oil refinery that night. He has missed, at different times, lead pipes and other articles from his premises, and suspecting that the thief might return, desired to have a watchman for the night. Captain Reed, after calling the roll and appointing the men to their several beats, learned that he could not spare any of the force, when it was telegraphed back that the request could not be complied with.

A PRESENTATION.—Rev. Father Carroll, who has been pastor for the past twelve years of the St. James Catholic Congregation, of Temperanceville, but who has now severed his connection from the church, was presented on Wednesday night with a handsome gold watch and chain. The watch was one of the celebrated Howard movement, with chronometer balance adjusted. It bore an appropriate inscription, and was furnished by Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co. The presentation was made by Mr. Foley. Mr. Carroll responded briefly but appropriately, after which an excellent supper was served up. Myers's brass band was present, and the music discoursed added to the enjoyment of the affair.

A Distressing Case Appealing to the Charitable.

On Saturday last Mrs. Julia Flaherty, residing near the Minersville horse-car station, while engaged in her domestic affairs, was so badly burned, by her clothes taking fire, that her life was for some time despaired of, and she is still in a very critical situation. Her husband is in feeble health, having just recovered from a period of illness. There is a child between two and three years old, and, aside from her excruciating sufferings the mother is in a peculiarly delicate situation—and the hard fact is, the family are destitute and must have immediate help. Mrs. Flaherty is a most excellent person, and her husband an industrious and sober man, and would if he could supply the wants of his distressed home. Even if he had the opportunity to labor his health and the distressing and critical situation of his wife would forbid. The case is one that appeals strongly to the benevolent, and nothing need be added. Some friends who are doing their share, have thought that if made known the facts would touch the hearts of the charitable and move them to assist in rendering much needed relief. We know that the case is as here represented. If there are those who are disposed to relieve this destitute and deeply distressed family, they can leave their contributions with the editor of the COMMERCIAL.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, February 3, 1870:

Andrew West to Isaac Kimling; September 24, 1869; 100 by 150 feet on Market street, McKeesport.....$420

Nicholas Shaffer to Samuel Hobesilch; January 20, 1870; 22 by 100 feet on Buchanan street, Allegheny.....$825

Wm. Henderson to Morris Williams; September 25, 1869; 3 acres 101 perches in Elizabeth township.....$175

Louis Walter to Peter Fuegen; December 21, 1869; 22 by 121 feet on Iten street, Seventh ward, Allegheny.....$2,175

J. S. Summerville to Anna M. Bruner; November 20, 1868; 68 perches in New Texas, Plum township.....$900

Wm. Wilton to Mrs. S. Miller; January 18, 1870; 2 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches in Kilbuck township.....$1,000

Joseph Goodman to Benj. F. Hall; February 1, 1870; 40 by 130 feet on Cowan street, Mount Washington.....$265

Joseph F. Hewitt to Adam Tornof; January 1, 1870; lot 22, Hewitt's plan, McClure township.....$550

Same to Same; lot No. 1, same plan.....$700

Rev. J. G. Brown and others, to Herman Delvert, April 29, 1867; 20 by 150 on Main street, Lawrenceville.....$650

James McGinnis to John Adam George; January 4, 1870; lots 1, 2 and 3 in McGinnis's sub-division of Reis & Dithridge's plan, Fourteenth ward.....$2,500

Charles Burchfield to S. W. Plankinton; Sep. 8, 1869; 25 by 131 feet on Webster street, Thirteenth ward.....$500

SOMETHING NEW.

An Order from England for a Pittsburgh Nail Machine.

It is the universal opinion of our rolling mill owners who have visited England and the Continent that in all labor saving machinery we are much in advance in this country. This is accounted for by the superabundance of labor and consequent low wages. Where labor can be obtained cheaply there is but little inducement to employ machinery in its stead.

As an evidence that this state of affairs is undergoing a change we have to note the fact that Messrs. Totten & Co., of the Fulton Foundry, of this city, have received an order for a nail machine from England, with a prospect of further orders if this proves satisfactory. It is an interesting feature of this order that it is the first of its kind. This firm is also in correspondence indirectly with parties in Holland for similar machinery.

As long ago as 1841 or 1842, the late Wm. J. Totten, father of Mr. Totten, of the Fulton Foundry), made drawings for an officer sent out by the Russian Government, of nail machinery as then constructed and had tempting offers to go to Russia to introduce them. The offer was declined, and whether they are now used in that country is not known to us. A few years later Mr. Westerman, now of Sharon in this State, in connection with a party from Massachusetts, built a machine in England, but the fears of the workingmen who made nails by hand, led them to use very persuasive measures upon their American cousins who were in this way overturning their business, and the result was that the attempt to make nails was abandoned through fear of personal injury.

But the world moves, and as it moves American skill and ingenuity are becoming more appreciated and sought after. To reapers, mowers and lightning printing presses we are now permitted to add nail machines.

THE NEWSBOYS' FRIEND.

A Deserved Compliment Neatly Bestowed.

The following compliment we find in the *Printing Gazette*, published at Cleveland, and it is the more to be appreciated by Mr. Pittock, as it was unsolicited and comes from an unknown source:

Mr. John W. Pittock, publisher of the Pittsburgh *Sunday Leader*, is a successful newspaper man, which denotes him no ordinary person. And while he is a man of understanding, he is also a man of heart. He doubtless feels, as all successful men do, that he owes his prosperity mainly to his own energy, enterprise and good judgment, but he knows, also, that he has had valuable helpers in his work, and he has the generosity to acknowledge their aid and the sagacity to encourage a continuance of their favor. For eleven years past Mr. Pittock has given the newsboys of Pittsburgh a New Year's Dinner, and this year he fed the whole population of little *gamins* embraced in the brotherhood of newsboys and bootblacks in sumptuous style, to their great delight and satisfaction. We like to note facts of this kind, for they show that there is humanity and good fellowship yet among men, and that a sense of appreciation of services rendered is not always obliterated by success. In this sordid world, where religion even is made to yield before the impetuous struggle for the "almighty dollar," it is a relief most delightful to now and then find a man, and he a really live man of business, crowned with the emblem of shrewdness and sagacity—success—who is not so entirely "cabinned, cribbed, confined" within himself but he can see somewhere in the great throbbing world around him a chance to do a pleasant thing for the happiness of his fellow-creatures, even though they be the humblest and least honored in the walks of life. We are glad that the newsboys of Pittsburgh have so kind and liberal a patron as Mr. Pittock, for these little fellows, uncouth and unruly as most of them are, still deserve a portion of the friendship of the world. There is something of the noble in their make-up—a nerve, spirit and perseverence, underlying their roughness, which might be studied to advantage by the namby-pamby urchins who are reared and nurtured as hot-house plants, and who go out at last to battle with the cold, relentless, unbending world to have their hands of velvet crushed beneath the juggernaut of practical life, their soft skins bruised and lacerated by the jostle and tumble of the eager world, and their stomachs, used only to bon-bons, nauseated by the homely fare of honest industry. We honor Mr. Pittock for his friendship for the newsboys, and trust his reward will be equal to his merit.

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200 00

OUR CITY OFFICERS.

What the People Pay Them.

The Engineer and Survey Departments—Interesting Facts and Figures.

As there has been much discussion lately concerning the salaries of city and county officers, we have, at the expense of considerable time and trouble, secured those of the former, and for the information of our readers we publish them, together with such facts in connection with the same as we know will interest the masses who read the COMMERCIAL. Following are the salaries:

Mayor, exclusive of costs	$ 700
City Treasurer	2,000
City Controller	2,500
Controller's Clerk	600
City Attorney	2,000
Mayor's Clerk	1,000
Chief of Police	1,500
City Engineer	3,500
City Assessor	1,000
City Guager (fees)	2,500
Superintendent of Markets	1,000
Clerk of Markets	1,000
Monongahela Wharf	1,000
Allegheny Wharf	1,000
Salt Inspector. 75 per cent. of receipts.	
City Printers—*Gazette*	1,000
" *Freiheits Freund*	1,000
City Job Printing	413 63
Street Commissioner—First district	1,200
" " Second district	1,200
" " Third district	1,000
Road Commissioner—First district	800
" " Second district	800
" " Third district	800
Superintendent of Water Works	2,000
Assessor of Water Rents	1,500
Messenger to Councils	900
Clerk of Common Council	400
Clerk of Select Council	400
Clerk of Water Committee	700
Building Inspector	2,000
Meat Inspector	1,500
Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph	1,200
Three assistants, each	900
Board Measurers	Fees
Market Constables, each	720

As further enlightening our readers concerning the salaries paid out of the Treasury, we take the liberty of giving those paid out of the Street and Survey fund for employees in the Engineer's Department.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

City Engineer, H. J. Moore	$3,500
Assistant Engineer, C. C. Craft	1,800
H. Neill, Regulator	1,500
E. B. Craig, Draughtsman	1,500
W. E. Roe, Clerk to Street Committee	1,200
J. Meredith, Rodman	900
Wm. Martin, Chairman	780
A. Hauman, Sewer Plans	1,248
Total for Engineer's Office	$12,428

SURVEY CORPS.

W. H. Kennedy, Engineer	$2,500
A. Dempster, Assistant Engineer	1,500
R. McClelland, Assistant Engineer	1,080
G. H. Simpson, Assistant Engineer	1,080
Total for Survey Corps	$6,160

Making a grand total of $18,588 for salaries in this department.

We may further state, referring to the *Municipal Record* for our information, that at a meeting of the Councils for 1869, held in December, the Controller submitted a resolution, setting forth that as these appropriations were nearly exhausted the survey corps should be reduced. The resolution was adopted and the corps reduced, as we learn, for one month. It will be increased to about double what it is now; in another month, when work in the new district will be commenced. Taking the above for a basis, and considering the increased number of men, $20,000 will not pay the salaries in this department the coming year. Thus it is, perhaps, that the appropriation for streets and surveys is so large, and why shouldn't it be, when the salaries to be drawn from it are the largest items to be looked after?

While conversing yesterday with a gentleman well informed, our reporter ascertained how the salary of the Engineer Corps came to be $2,500 per annum. Previous to December, 1869, he was paid the sum of $166 66 per month, or $2,000 a year, but at a meeting of the Survey Committee that month a motion was made to increase his salary to $2,500 per annum. This motion was not only carried, but also an amendment to the effect that the $2,500 should date back to the beginning of the fiscal year, 1869, and that he should receive the back pay. $500 extra was therefore given him last year. An ex-member of Council, a newspaper man, opposed the increase but was overruled.

When the ordinance increasing the Engineer's salary—then about $1,600 per annum—was passed by the Councils, it was stated that the receipts to the treasury by having that officer pay over to the city the fees for the regulation of lots and street grades would amount to more than the increased salary, and under these representations the ordinance was passed. The whole amount returned by that officer last year did not exceed $650.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH FAIR.

Successful Opening—Elegant Display—Principal Features.

The Fair for the benefit of the Plymouth Congregational Church, now in progress at City Hall, is one of the most elegant and attractive, in point of display, which has been opened here for some time. The Booths are very tastefully arranged and decorated, and are well supplied with fancy articles of every description. The attendance, since the opening of the Fair, has been large, and the contributions, purchases, etc., have been quite liberal. We append a brief sketch of the booths, with notes of the principal features of each:

FLORAL AND REFRESHMENT BOOTH.

This booth stands in the center of the hall, immediately opposite the entrance door, and is quite attractive in the display of boquets, confections, cakes, etc. There is also a postoffice in connection with this booth, which forms an interesting feature. A fine Fairbanks scale, suitable for oil men, stands alongside the booth, and will be voted for by those wishing to contest for it. A beautiful silver castor, to be given to the lady getting the highest vote, can be seen on this stand. The names of Mrs. Noble and Mrs. Garrette have been entered as contestants. The booth is in charge of Mrs. Dickinson, with a number of lady assistants.

MRS. WEST'S BOOTH.

The first booth, to the right of the Hall, is in charge of Mrs. West. The chief features are: A handsome baby doll, to be awarded to the person guessing the name—the price being twenty-five cents a guess. Beautiful velvet basque, for lady, to be voted for. Watch and dressing gown—to be voted for—one to be given to the City Superintendent, and the other to the County Superintenent, the highest to get the watch, the other the gown. Messrs. Luckey and Douthett of course are the only contestants. There is an air gun shooting gallery connected with this booth, which will furnish much amusement to young and old.

BOOTH FOR JUVENILES.

No. 2 is a booth neatly fitted up, and in charge of fifteen young ladies, who have on display a fine assortment of articles suitable for children.

UNION BOOTH.

This booth is in charge of Miss Emeline Smith, and contains many rare articles, among which we noticed a fine breakfast castor, butter dish and goblets, to be voted for separately. A handsome Letter Carrier's uniform will be awarded to the Letter Carrier getting the highest number of votes.

SILVER BOOTH.

Mrs. Frank Woods presides at this booth, and displays a rich variety of articles. A very attractive and novel feature is denominated "The Champion Bull of the Oil Markets." It is a diminutive barrel made of wood, with a lid instead of a bung, through which the hand can be inserted. From one end protrudes the head of a bull, neatly carved in wood, and quite true to nature. It is designed to be used as a receptacle for smoking tobacco, and will be awarded to the most popular "bull" of the oil market. The names of Messrs. James A. Hutchinson and W. P. Logan are on the list as contestants, and others will be added. A fine gold watch to be given to the lady securing the most votes, is also on this stand.

GOLDEN BOOTH.

Crossing over to the left of the hall, in front of the stage, we reach the Golden Booth, in charge of Mrs. Kimball. Among the chief attractions here is a large reclining chair, very handsomely gotten up, and to be awarded to the crippled soldier obtaining the highest number of votes. Captain S. Kilgore, Street Commissioner Hunter, and others, are on the list as contestants. There is a fishing pond in connection with this booth; and also a squirrel and cage to be awarded to the boy getting the most votes.

STAR BOOTH.

This booth is in charge of Mrs. Sanderson, who displays a rich assortment of pin cushions, mats, etc., of the most elegant workmanship. A magnificent pair of gold bracelets, valued at $75, is being voted for. Miss Emma West, Miss Mollie Jones, Miss Kimball and Mrs. Sanderson are named as contestant, and the list will be largely increased as the fair progresses. A "grab bag," which always affords much amusement, is attached to this booth.

LAUREL BOOTH.

Mrs. C. A. Kenaston and Miss Mary F. Fairchild attend here, and have a splendid assortment of baby goods. Their motto is "Vote for the Babies," and judging from the character of the articles, the babies will be extensively voted for. There are some very unique sets of clothing for babes, including rich colored Afghans, for carriage, etc., etc. The babe getting the highest vote will get the first set; next highest, second set, &c. Katie Speer, a daughter of Mr. Wm. Speer; a grandchild of Mr. C. West; the baby of Coroner Clawson, and other babies, are on the list. The "Egg Trees," at either end of this booth should not be overlooked. The trees are hung full of eggs—or rather egg shells—each of which contains some article of value. They are sold for twenty-five cents each.

This completes the list of booths, and brings us back to the entrance door, near which stands an elegant bedstead, to be given to the lady commanding the most votes.

NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN.

At the left of the stage is a capacious New England kitchen, which will be opened to the public this evening. It will form an attractive feature.

DINNER.

In front of the platform is a capacious table, where splendid dinners are served daily, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock. Warm meats, cooked in the best style, with such other dishes as are needful to make a good meal, are served by the ladies in attendance. Fifty cents will purchase a dinner ticket, and this ticket admits to the hall without extra charge. The table is in charge of Mrs. Boone, Mrs. Eaton and Mrs. Joel Smith.

As we have already stated, no canvassing for chances, or boring for votes, is allowed in the hall. That is done outside, by the friends of the respective contestants, and visitors may rest assured that they will not be importuned by any one, but left to buy what they please and vote for whom they please. The arrangements are very commendable in this respect, and visitors enjoy the utmost freedom from the worrying too often connected with fairs. We would advise our readers who can spare the time, to spend a few minutes and a few dimes at the Fair, for by so doing they will contribute to their own pleasure and at the same time help along a very worthy religious enterprise.

A Paid Fire Department—The Question of Depositing the Public Funds.

A special meeting of the Councils will be held, on next Monday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the act of Assembly relating to a Paid Fire Department, which was read once in both Councils at the last meeting, and ordered to be published once in the official papers. The act was first introduced into Councils in 1869, but was laid over until last meeting of Councils, when it was called up and the above action taken. It has been slightly amended.

In Select Council Mr. Barton's ordinance providing depositories for the public funds, and which was laid over under the rules at the meeting on Tuesday, because of the failure of its friends to secure a three-fourths vote of the members present, will be called up and placed on its final passage, of which there can be no objection, the ordinance having been read on three different days as the law requires. Members of Select Council who voted against the ordinance on Tuesday now favor its passage, and it is sure to be adopted on Monday.

FASHIONABLE EDUCATION.

Lecture by Rev. Geo. B. Hays.

Defects in Our Educational System Pointed Out—Practical Education Recommended—A Reform Necessary.

Last evening the Rev. Geo. B. Hays delivered his lecture, entitled "Fashionable Education," in the Central Presbyterian Church, to a large and appreciative audience. The subject was handled in a masterly manner, and was well received by the audience. The lecture was delivered in a very happy manner, and the speaker sustained his reputation as a lecturer. The lecture will be delivered before the County Teachers' Institute, which meets here in a few weeks. We subjoin below a brief synopsis of this interesting lecture:

An education, exclaims the farmer's boy, as he turns up the furrow in the field; an education, ejaculates the tradesman's boy, as he planes the pine into ribbons, or makes the sparks fly from his anvil; an education, sighs the seamstress mother, as she wears her fingers to the bone and looks at her child; an education, proudly answers the rich woman in the brown stone mansion, as she looks upon her son leaving home for college. What sort of an education have you had? asks the merchant, as he adjusts his spectacles and looks over his desk at the applicant for a position. I once asked the Principal of an Institute why he put so much show and so little substance into his school, and his reply cut right into the root of this whole matter. Said he, for the same reason the cake shops put candy instead of medicine in their windows. The medicine may be what they need, but the candy is what they want. The public insist on display, whatever becomes of instruction. So that school that can give the most square feet of diploma, and the most pictures, and the longest words, is the most fashionable institution. That such a demand by the public should produce gingerbread schools, is just as certain as the permanence of human nature. Of course it is not true that all schools are such gilded ashes; but when you find those that are not, you may look upon their teachers as having more than ordinary sense. They, like merchants, ministers and mechanics, labor partly for a living, and their living depends on their pupils, and to tell these foolish, fashionable parents and children the truth about their education, is to drive away their patronage. With them, therefore, it is a question of profit and loss, of bread and butter, success or failure, and it takes an uncommon amount of heroism to lose money, confess failure and starve.

Some teachers rather delight in and encourage the dyspeptic literary appetite of the public. When the father broaches the idea of an education to his daughter she takes it up with avidity, which "pa and ma" were sure was evidence of precocity. There probably never was a child born that was not very extraordinary in the eyes of its parents. The father feels that his daughter is a genius. Did she not write on Aunt Sarah's death, which the newspapers published among the obituary notices? An education, therefore, she must have, and a finished one, too. So she is sent to the Young Ladies' Institute at Brooklyn Heights, which is taught by a lady just from Paris, and of course perfectly competent to teach every branch of knowledge, known and unknown. The girl enters the Institute. The question is, not what does she not know and of what is she ignorant, so that the teacher may decide what she must study, but she is politely asked what branches she wishes to pursue, and she answers, music and painting, and French, and mathematics. So these branches are pursued much as a mule would pursue Dexter. After three years she graduates and comes home to the family that toiled and slaved to maintain her there. And what is the result; Expenses, $3,000. A frightful forehead backed by a mighty chignon, a mincing step, some glaring daubs of paintings, some unearthly sounds hammered out of a piano, French that no Frenchman can possibly understand—and a diploma. She has been taught politeness until her manners are so affected as to be disgusting. She is so flattered that she thinks herself a poetic genius, and tortures her friends with her silly verses, whose orthography rivals Josh Billings. Taught to believe all manual labor and all useful effort beneath her, almost every element of noble womanhood has been destroyed. She has read novels until her ideal of life is to marry a man, fit only for the giddy dance of the ball, where not brains but heels is all that is needed. In the presence of the realities of life's labor all her education is utterly useless; wholly ruined for home usefulness and enjoyment if any man should ever marry her. Happily all ladies institutions are not of this character.

The same defective training exists in the colleges for young men, as in institutions for young ladies. Every year graduates are shipped from these colleges, who have spent four long years in hard study, reading Virgil, and Cæsar, and Horace, and Xenophon, and Thucydides, and Homer, and Demosthenes, and yet in neither Latin nor Greek can they ask for a piece of bread and butter and molasses. The apology for all this time spent on the classics of the dead languages, often asked for, and invariably given, is, that it familiarizes us with the origin of our language and increases our stock of words, and improves our style by setting before us the best models. But who that has ever been at college and remembers with what painful slowness the musty meaning of those famous models was dug out word by word with constant turning to grammar book and dictionary, believes that we received any great impression of their beauty. That impression and advantage can only be received when Cicero is read as easily as Macauly, or Homer like Shakspeare. Moreover, that object is not actually kept in view. But it is still fashionable to grind students through Latin and Greek at college and so, for fashion's sake, boys, no matter what occupation they design to follow in future life, must be dragged on through Latin and Greek. He must learn Socrates' Morals, but knows nothing of Bacon. He studies diligently the difference of prognostication indicated by the crows flying to the right hand instead of the left, but Newton need never have written his Principia for all he is taught of it there. Now all this knowledge of gods and demigods, of wooden horses and heroes, flying crows and heathen mythology may all be and is very fashionable, but is it very useful, if the young man intends to be a merchant. Will it help him to sell tape to the ladies to have learned once and soon forgotten all about Æolus and the windy gods he kept shut up in a cave on the island of Strourbal.

I am not ignorant that I am now laying myself open to the ridicule of the so-called learned professions, but to argue that reading Greek, as it is fashionable to read it in college, improves a young man's style, and gives him command of English, is about as reasonable as for a music teacher to recommend the young ladies that desire to learn to play on the piano to spend four years as blower and striker in a blacksmith shop. Perhaps I should here interpose a word or two of explanation in self defense. I am now speaking of the fashionable education of the mass, as differing from the education of those who propose to enter the so-called "learned professions." I should be ashamed to be a Minister of the Gospel, and yet unable to read God's Word in the language in which he gave it to men, and as for Latin, centuries and more of the history of our holy religion is bound up with that dead tongue, so that dead as it may be to others it can never die to the ministry. And yet experience does not prove that these languages are essential to success. Franklin was a great philosopher and statesman, but he knew nothing of the Greek. Neither did Patrick Henry, nor Henry Clay, yet as orators they have never been surpassed, and are rarely equalled. George Washington, Andrew Jackson, and Abraham Lincoln were excellent Presidents, but wholly ignorant of these fashionable classes. Whatever, therefore, may be said of the Ministry, it is not indispensable to the lawyer, it is necessary to the merchant, the manufacturer, the chemist, the navigator, the geologist, the botanist, the designer, the architect, the engineer, the musician, the tailor and the citizen?

Now all this would be quite tolerable if it was possible that a student would traverse the whole field of knowledge and learn everything that is known. Suppose a man could now know everything, of what use would he be to the world? The time it would require for him to learn all that every person else knows would make it impossible that much time would be left for him to make new discoveries, and mankind are more interested in discovering the unknown and the useful than in looking to some stuffed head. The mass of men are dependent on their labor for their living, and the amount of time they can spend in that luxury of acquiring knowledge depends on the success with which they can carry on that business on which their bread and butter depends. If a man is to make his living as a merchant, why should he, as an education, burden his memory with the difference between the different acids. He could sell flour, and buy wheat just as well if he called all chemists hydro-oinovaroxalic acid gas. What I protest against is, that this fashionable education which our young men receive, leaves them all helpless in the day of adversity. You send your sons to college, and they go through and graduate, and learn all about the construction of Greek verbs, augments, terminations, and could describe accurately the structure of the Athenian Government, but know absolutely nothing of the structure of their own bodies. That these classics, and their study, especially when studied rightly and thoroughly, are most valuable means for preparing men for professional life, and especially for literary pursuits. I enter into no controversy with those who insist that they furnish suitable mental drill for those whose life-work is to be wrought out with the pen, and if there were no schools or colleges where they were taught, it would be as bad as it is now where there are not taught. But amid the whole mass of society, counting men and women, these are in the minority, and my work has been among and for these toiling yet thoughtful and earnest multitudes. It is for their sake that I plead for the establishment of some place or places in this busy West, where they may fit themselves for that which they have to do, and not for something else.

What is wanted in these days is not mere muscle, but trained muscle, controlled by an educated mind. Every trade and every profession is overrun with inferior men, but for first class talent finds ready employment and ample compensation everywhere. The field for enterprise on the part of the enlightened and benevolent in this direction is wide open. Alas that there should be so little hope that this open field would be occupied. If anything that I have said or can say or can do should in any way tend to attract attention to the subject, or promote and further an effort to bring within the reach of the artificer, the tradesman and the merchant the special mental drill and knowledge that belong immediately to his work or his business, I shall rest contented in the happy consciousness of having lent my little help to the workmen, to grow into the most complete type of humanity as they went on with their toil.

THE CITY JOB PRINTING.

Contract Awarded.

The Printing Committee of Councils met pursuant to adjournment at two o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Controllers office, a majority of the members being present. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, business was proceeded with.

Mr. Charles Duff offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Committee notify the successful bidder or bidders for the city printing, that the material and workmanship done for the city will be by experts carefully compared with the specimens and specifications, and they will be held to strict liability for any lack in workmanship or in quality of material furnished.

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee then proceeded to open the bids for printing. Following were the bids and the bidders:

A. A. Anderson & Sons	$746 75
Bakewell & Marthens	557 65
J. McMillin	529 35
W. S. Haven & Co.	413 63

On motion of Mr. Creegan, Messrs. Haven & Co., were awarded the contract, their bid being the lowest. The Finance Committee have also awarded the same firm the contract for furnishing the city stationery, &c.

The Committee now adjourned.

COMMENDABLE.—Officer's Moorhead and Moore, who were shot by "Snibbs" Arnold and Len Hartman, have received since that time full pay as policemen, and the expense of their treatment have been borne by the city. Officer Moorhead is on duty again, but Officer Moore is still disabled. He, we are happy to say, is improving rapidly.

Western University.

The next term will commence Wednesday, February 2d.

SHARPSBURG.

A Thrifty and Enterprising Village.

Increasing Value of Property—Local Improvements—Manufactories in the Borough.

A visitor to the thrifty and populous borough of Sharpsburg is struck at once with the rapid march which has been made in the way of improvements within a year or two. The completion of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, which passes through the borough, awakened the citizens to the fact that improvements were necessary, and ever since the opening of the road important ones have been making. Land that was previously offered at any and every price suddenly went up, and continued to rise until to-day it requires considerable money to secure anything like a nice piece of property. In one kind of improvements, however, namely, paved streets and sidewalks, the borough is far behind other boroughs less populous. The citizens have long been in favor of these improvements, and the subject has been before the Councils time and again without any definite action. A short time ago, the new Council, which is composed of Messrs. Julius Montzheimer, P. Prager, Peter Wagner, Mr. Livingston, Herman Rahm and Burgess Gibson met for organization, and after effecting the same a petition was drawn up and ordered to be forwarded to the Legislature requesting the extension of the provision of the paving law to the borough of Sharpsburg, the property holders to be assessed *pro rata* for street paved. The matter of collecting vehicle license next received consideration and a resolution was adopted and ordered to be sent to the Legislature requesting the passage of a law authorizing the borough to collect such a tax. It is expected the borough will receive quite a nice sum, in case the law relating to vehicle licenses is passed, which is considered a sure thing, as is also the paving law. From the manner in which the new Council commence their business, the citizens may expect to see many other important and needed measures introduced before the close of the year.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

Within a year or two a bank has been established in the borough, known as the "Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank." A handsome new bank building has just been erected on the main street, and a short time ago the concern was removed to it. It is a neat brick edifice, and is located in the central part of the borough. Mr. John H. Sawyer is President, and P. Prager, Cashier. There is also a very efficient Board of Directors, composed of some of our best citizens. The founding of the bank has supplied a long felt necessity.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation of the borough have recently erected a large and imposing brick church in the orchard, near the bridge, at Etna. It was finished and occupied about a month ago. The new edifice is furnished in the most approved style, and is very creditable to its projectors.

Mr. Robert Kelly & Son, well known citizens of the borough, have just completed the erection of a large sawmill on the bank of the Allegheny river. The mill is furnished with the latest and most improved kinds of machinery, and cost from $15,000 to $20,000, but the Messrs. Kelly were determined to make it as complete as possible in every respect, and so spared neither time, trouble nor money.

In the way of private residences some very beautiful ones have been erected during the past year, adding materially to the list of handsome buildings with which the borough is so well supplied. Mr. Peter Wagner, Councilman, has put up a fine large brick dwelling immediately back of the German Catholic church, finished in modern style. It is an ornament to the borough. Another beautiful brick dwelling is that erected by Mr. Henry Heinz, on Main street, which is not only a credit to Mr. Heinz, but also to the borough. Mr. Robert Chessman lately removed to an elegant new dwelling house erected by him on the road between Sharpsburg and Etna. Mr. Wm. Smith has erected a two story frame residence on South Canal street, nearly opposite the borough school house. In all some thirty-five or forty new dwellings have been erected.

MANUFACTORIES.

The following manufactories are located in the borough:

The extensive mill of Messrs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., the Vesuvius Iron Works, there ever since and before the borough was incorporated, and now one of the best and most reliable iron mills in the country; the new sawmill erected by Messrs. Kelly & Son, and which cannot prove otherwise than a great benefit to the borough, and the large planing mill of Messrs. James Saint & Co., where work of all kinds is promptly turned out.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The borough also has an elegant large brick schoolhouse, containing eight or ten rooms, situated on South Canal street. The school is well attended, grades the same as the city schools, and competent teachers being employed, the scholars are well instructed. The usual text books are in use in the school. The citizens of the borough are thorough church-going people, and to this end have provided seven churches, denominated as follows: Two Methodist, two Catholic, one Baptist, one Presbyterian and one Lutheran. The different congregations are all have regular ministers, and the churches are well attended.

There is not an oil refinery in the borough, nor is there likely to be one so long as the present holders of property remain in possession of the same. There are but few taverns in the borough, but the citizens appear to think there are enough, and so use their best endeavors to prevent the issuing of any more licenses.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company have a large and commodious passenger and freight station in the borough, and an agent and also telegraph office. All the trains stop both ways, and accommodation trains run between Allegheny city and the borough. The fare (a recent reduction having been made) is only fifteen cents. A night train is badly needed, for the reason that the cars of the Citizens' Passenger Railway do not run to the Sharpsburg bridge after eight o'clock in the evening, and any person who fails to make the connection, or misses the seven o'clock train on the railroad has to remain in town over night, or walk from the Cemetery gate to Sharpsburg.

Several wealthy and influential gentlemen have their residences in this borough, a few of whom are Hon. F. H. Collier, Associate Law Judge Common Pleas Court; Rev. Mr Collier, father of the Judge; J. C. Lewis, Esq., and Lewis Lewis, Esq., of the firm of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.; Messrs. James and John Saint, and Mr. Dunham, owners of the planing mill referred to, Messrs. Kelly and Son, owners of the saw mill and many others.

The borough is usually very quiet, and seldom is it the scene of disorder or law breaking. Justices of the Peace are regularly elected, but nothing but civil business is transacted. On the whole the citizens have reason to congratulate themselves on living in this beautiful spot, which may be truly called "a model borough."

A FAITHFUL OFFICER OVERBOARD.

How Disappointed Office-Seekers Punish Those Who Won't Serve them—The Tyranny of Petty Politicians Strikingly Exemplified.

A few days ago we referred to the operations of a small "ring" or clique, to remove a faithful officer in the employ of the city government, and refrained from giving any names, believing that the expose of the affair would prompt the members to some regard for their manhood. But now that the matter has been accomplished, and the officer ousted, it is a matter of public notoriety. The officer whom it was proposed to remove, as is alleged, he defeated the delegates of a gentleman connected with the Police Committee, and then a candidate for a county office, was Captain Robert Graham, day officer at the lock-up. The circumstances narrated a few days since are said to be true, and other facts no less discreditable, to say the least, are bandied about. How efforts made to remove Captain Graham failed before the old Police Committee has already been narrated, and our reporter proceeds to show how they were finally successful.

The new Police Committee organized on Tuesday evening, there being some five or six new members in it. Almost the first thing brought up was the proposed abolition of the office of Day Captain. Mr. Phillips propounded a series of questions which were answered by the Clerk in substance as follows: "That there was very little to do in the Captain's office in the morning, but after dinner there was business; if the Committee desired it he *could* call the roll." Mr. Phillips wanted to know if there were not enough officers in the front office to attend the lock-up and the Clerk thought there were.

In answer to a question from Mr. Phillips, the Mayor said he could, *perhaps*, get along without the officer; whereupon a motion was made to abolish the office, and the new members of the Committee being ignorant of the animus of the "Committee on Removal," voted in the affirmative, and it was carried, and on Wednesday morning Captain Graham was notified that his services were no longer required.

As further showing the animus of the "Committee on Removal" it is stated that some of its members used their influence in a recent civil suit against Captain Graham and instructed the complainant to have his attorney press a conviction in the case of Mr. Graham, when the contrary had been previously agreed upon. Still further: Whether it was officially or not Mr. Graham as soon as he was notified to leave, was asked if he would take a beat. If it was official, it will be seen that the "Committee on Removal" only desired that he be "degraded to the ranks." Was that the intention? It seems not, for a member of the Police Committee and also the "Committee on Removal" told our reporter Wednesday that the office of Day Captain had been created and continued out of sympathy for a man who had to be provided for. Rather costly sympathy. Four years standing at $728 a year—$2,912. Pity we did not have a Committee on Retrenchment and Reform long ago, the city might have been richer to the above amount with interest attached. Certain persons want to be very innocent, declaring that they did not open their mouths in Committee meeting Tuesday night.

We have endeavored to carefully recite the facts in the case, and may here add that it has been universally expressed by police officers, and everybody almost, that the office was an absolute necessity, and one person went so far as to offer a wager that Mr. Graham would be reinstated in a week.

A resolution has been introduced in Council instructing the Police Committee to provide a room where respectable persons, arrested on suspicion, may be confined until an investigation can take place. This may all be right; but because a man is drunk, though he may be respectable when sober, he will be thrown into a cell in the watchhouse, with no one at hand to give him a drink of water or do anything for him. Monday afternoon officer Moon was on duty in the office from two until five o'clock and from that until eight o'clock officer Ruch stood guard. These are day officers, and a rule adopted when the Mayor came into office required all the day officers but two to be on the street. Now if that rule is observed, and one of them is in the lock-up office and the other is called away to make an arrest, the front office will be without an officer. The result of it will be the appointment of another officer, and that officer will be a Day Captain. Officer Cupples had charge of the office yesterday.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending February 3, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City D. C.:

No. 99,305—Joist Protector; H. Galmann and Chas. Ruhe, Buchanan.

No. 99,367—Manufacture of Iron; David Stewart, Kittanning, assignor to himself and Samuel M. Kier, Pittsburgh.

No. 99,431—Leather Lammier; D. C. Guttridge, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and R. A. Dunn, same place.

No. 99,486—Head Block for saw-mills; George Selden and O. C. Briggs, Erie, Pa., assignors to George Selden.

Design for Stem for Glass Ware, No. 3,834, David C. Ripley, Birmingham.

PAINFUL AFFLICTION.—A few weeks since we recorded the death of Marshall, son of Hon. Thomas M. Howe, from consumption. Yesterday this fell disease claimed another of the family, Charles Avery, aged thirty years. Gen. Howe and family will receive the deepest sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Local Organization Effected.

Partial List of Members, &c—Another Meeting Next Week.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association residing in this vicinity was held last evening at the office of Swearingen & McCandless, No. 94 Fourth avenue, for the purpose of effecting a local permanent organization.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Donnelly, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion of R. M. Snodgrass, it was

Resolved, That this Association shall be known as the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, and shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Secretary and Treasurer, and shall meet at least once a month in the city of Pittsburgh. Any person shall be entitled to membership who shall produce his honorable discharge or muster out papers, showing him to have been a member of the old Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

On motion of Wm. Carson, Mr. J. K. Barbour was nominated, and unanimously elected President.

Dr. E. Donnelly and J. McK. Snodgrass, were elected Vice President; Willis Preston, Secretary; E. Abel, Corresponding Secretary; T. B. Swearingen, Treasurer.

On motion of R. M. Snodgrass, it was

Resolved, That a Committee on rules be appointed by the President.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee: R. M. Snodgrass, Wm. Carson, H. Howard, Dr. A. J. Phillips, Dr. Le Moyne and T. B. Swearingen.

On motion of O. S. McIlwaine, it was agreed to drop all military titles.

On motion of Dr. Donnelly, the following names were accepted as members:

J. K. Barbour, Wm. J. Carson, Dr. E. D. Donnoly, J. McK. Snodgrass, Alex. Moreland, W. W. Wilson, P. McKamish, H. J. Howe, E. Abel, A. S. McIlwaine, R. M. Snodgrass, G. W. Minguis, G. W. Boggs, Willis Preston, Hugh S. Fleming, Hartley Howard, George Dean, Mont. Salisbury, Robert Anderson, T. Brent Swearingen, Dr. Le Moyne, Joseph A. Phillips, Charles Owston, J. M. Sowers, John Hamilton, C. K. Chamberlain, James Bellentide, John Hunter, George Mackey, George S. Hays, James Shidle, George A. Smith, Wm. Baxter, C. D. Agerton.

On motion adjourned to meet on next Thursday evening, at McCandless & Swearingen's office at eight o'clock. All members are respectfully requested to attend.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

In the case of Weier vs. Young, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $269 58.

Alex. R. Thompson, administrator of David Morgan, deceased, vs. J. M. Ewing, Sarah J. Ewing and Benjamin J. Gaunce. Action on a promissory note. The jury found for the plaintiff as to John M. Ewing and Benjamin J. Gaunce, the sum of $304 64, and as to Sarah J. Ewing they find for the defendant.

Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Charles F. Tillinghost. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $877 50.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 149. M. & M. Bank vs. Haigh.
No. 110. Citizens Oil Ref. Co. vs. Dilworth & Benney.
No. 154. Mackrell et al. vs. Cook et al.
No. 156. Kreiling et ux. vs. Becker et al.
No. 91. (O. L.) McManus vs. A. V. R. R. Co. et al.
No. 93. " Kinsley vs. Same.
No. 98. " Leahy vs. Nobbs.
No. 145. Lewis vs. Johnston et ux.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

John H. McMasters vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Action to recover the value of a barrel of sugar shipped by the plaintiff from Pittsburgh to Turtle Creek, which plaintiff alleged was never delivered. The defendants allege compliance with the contract of the delivery of the goods. The plaintiff testified that he never received the sugar, while the defendants proved that it had been delivered at the station. Verdict for the defendants. Plaintiff's counsel moved for a new trial.

Lewis & Ritchart vs. Hugh Dorning. Action to recover the value of a lot of goods sold to Hugh McCracken, under a guarantee made by Dorning that he would pay for them. Verdict for plaintiffs, $225 50. Defendant's counsel moved for a new trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 263. House vs. J. B. McDonald & Co.
No. 274. Hartupee & Co., for use, vs. McDonald.
No. 276. Burt vs. Herron Bros.
No. 279. Arnold vs. Malon.
No. 286. Schmidt vs. Emery Bros.
No. 299. Campbell vs. Dugan.
No. 291. Same vs. Williams.
No. 292. Same vs. Same.
No. 300. Enler vs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
No. 316. Elliott & Son vs. Neal.
No. 319. Stewart vs. Clark & Sumner.
No. 326. Lynch vs. O'Reilly et al.
Nos. 153 and 214 are fixed for Tuesday next, and Nos. 239 and 240 for Wednesday next.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The case of Robert Long vs. John Brown, which has been on trial since Monday, is not yet concluded.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

ALLEGED THREATS.

William Gibson alleged in an information before the Mayor yesterday, that John Agnew had threatened to kill him. A warrant was issued, and the accused arrested, but as it appeared the deponent's life was not in danger as he had reason to believe, the defendant was discharged.

BEAT A WOMAN.

Moses H. McIlwaine was arrested by officers Ruch and Cupples for abusing a woman named Annie Eisler, in a house in a court off Diamond alley. He was locked up for a hearing this morning.

A DESPERATE FELLOW.

Officer Early last night arrested Oliver Graham for disorderly conduct on Fulton street. The prisoner fought desperately, and, watching an opportunity, shoved the officer into an excavation for a cellar some ten feet deep. He did not escape, however, and when Alderman Shore's office, on Wylie street, was reached the accused was handcuffed and conveyed to the lock-up. He will get a hearing this morning.

OWN CONFESSION.

John Zimmerman came to the lock-up last evening, confessed that he was a vagrant, and asked to be locked up. His request was granted, and this morning he will go the workhouse.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. John Collins, the popular Irish comedian, will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear in two favorite characters and sing a number of his delightful songs.

MUSEUM.—George Ford's benefit will take place to-day and this evening. Sam. Welser, the trick clown, will appear this evening.

LIBERTY HALL.—Collins, Hulmes & Mortimer's minstrels give another entertainment this evening, and appear at the Academy tomorrow night.

SPRING WHEAT FLOUR is invariably represented and branded winter wheat, to deceive. The flours of the Pittsburgh City Mills are *guaranteed pure winter wheat*. Their consumption exceeds any other flour in this market.

ALLEGHENY.

NEW UNIFORMS.—The police will not receive their new uniforms for some eight or ten days. The caps have been ordered from New York, and Mr. Sotmeyer, merchant tailor, is engaged on the uniforms.

A FALL.—A little boy, son of Jacob Fenner, residing in the Seventh ward, fell from the porch extending along the rear of his father's house, yesterday morning, sustaining severe injuries.

REVIVED.—The project of locating the steamer Hope at the corner of Ridge and Marion avenues. As we intimated the other day almost any place would be better than the *present* location of the engine.

RUMORED.—That Allegheny is at last to have a hotel which will reflect credit upon the city. There is no lack of excellent sites. Various lots are in the market, and provided the right kind of men take hold of the enterprise, it cannot fail to prove successful.

FIRE.—The alarm sounded from box forty-five yesterday morning at ten o'clock was caused by a slight fire in a house on James street near the Third Ward School, owned and occupied by Mr. Grant. Some carpenters were at work in the house, and the wood and shavings scattered on the floor were set on fire accidentally. The damage occasioned was very trifling. The Ellsworth was the only steamer on the ground.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Callow, of Allegheny.]

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

A peculiar case was brought before Mayor Callow yesterday, the prominent facts being as follows: Daniel Smallwood, who resides at No. 97 Avery street, was aroused by a violent knocking at his door between one and two o'clock in the morning. Smallwood is a respectable colored man, and fearing that some evil disposed person was seeking admittance, when aroused by his wife, called out, when the noise ceased. It was renewed shortly afterwards, and in the language of the complainant, "somebody tried to open dat window." Smallwood again called out, and going out of the house called upon the watch for aid. Meantime the person seeking entrance persisted in his effort, applying opprobrious epithets to the occupants of the house, who sought refuge in the kitchen. Officers Cornelius and Merriman hastened to the spot, and upon their arrival found Smallwood standing guard at the door with a musket. [We may explain here that Smallwood, although a small man, displayed considerable pluck. The musket was an evidence of his patriotism, he having served for a time in the army.] The officers perceived a glimmer of light in the house as they approached, but upon entering it found all in darkness, and the door of the bedroom locked. Smallwood's wife, child and mother had made their escape to the yard in the meantime. The officers struck a light and entered upon a search. The house was in great disorder, the floor being littered, and the furniture in a condition best described by the term "topsy turvey." The cause of the disturbance was at last found under the bed. He made himself known to officer Cornelius by knocking him down, when officer Merriman seized him. Considerable difficulty was experienced in making the arrest, as Frank Campbell, the individual who bounced from under the bed, intimated that the officers would require a stronger force to take him. They managed to convince him to the contrary, however, and lodged him in the lock-up.

Campbell was formerly a lieutenant on the force, and in spite of the ugly appearance of the case, nothing brought out in the testimony warrants the supposition that the entrance was made with an intent to carry off valuables.

From the officer's statement it appears that Campbell amused himself for the hour previous to the commission of the offence for which he was arrested, by rapping on the curbstone, and striking lamp posts with cobblestones, leading them a chase, defying them to arrest him. Some three years ago Campbell was thrown from a buggy while returning home from a pic-nic, receiving injuries which for a time impaired his reason. It required all the skill of the physicians in attendance to quiet him. Ever since it is said, even a moderate indulgence in the ardent throws him into paroxysms of passion. At such times he is utterly uncontrollable. Smallwood preferred a charge of burglary against Campbell. The Mayor dismissed the charge as preferred, but fined Campbell twenty-five dollars upon a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by officer Cornelius. Campbell's friends paid the fine, and he was discharged with a sound admonition.

Six common cases were brought before the Mayor, one paid his fine, four were discharged, and one was committed thirty days.

[Before Alderman Renter.]

INCORRIGIBILITY.

Catherine Hepp appeared before the Alderman, charging her son, Conrad Hepp, with incorrigibility. Catherine was a widow with a family of four children, Conrad being the eldest, Conrad objected to a step-father, and since his mother's second marriage has become violent and ungovernable, so much so that she asked that he be committed to the House of Refuge or compelled to return home and give up his evil ways. Conrad will have to make his election to-day.

THE WATER EXTENSION.

The Present Small Supply in Various Localities Accounted For—Project Under Way For a Plentiful Supply for Everybody.

We alluded yesterday to the fact that upwards of fourteen miles of water pipe have been laid in the city during the past three years. Notwithstanding the fact that the supply of water during the past year amounted to nearly one-fifth more than that of the preceding year, it seems that the consumption not only keeps pace with, but threatens to outstrip the supply.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Water Works shows that one hundred and fifty-five millions of water were pumped last year over the amount pumped the preceding year. And yet the citizens in that portion of the city immediately around Troy Hill, and occupying an elevated position, find it difficult to obtain a sufficiency of water more than four days in the week. On Saturdays and Mondays when the consumption is greatest, the water is drawn away from the elevated feeders.

The attention of the Water Committee having been called to this condition of affairs, the subject was discussed at length last summer and steps were taken in the fall to remedy the evil. New pipes were ordered of larger dimensions than the present mains. The present main, from the reservoir to Sycamore street is twenty inches in diameter. The main from Sycamore street to the Penitentiary, and to the one on Ohio street is fifteen inches, while that down Sycamore, along Main and Lacock to School street is but twelve inches. There is a twelve-inch main on Federal street from Lacock to Jackson street, along the latter to Fremont, along Fremont to Washington avenue, along Washington avenue to Beaver avenue, and along Beaver avenue south to Rebecca street, at the junction of Western avenue. A line of ten inch pipe is laid from Washington avenue along Beaver avenue to Strawberry Lane. These are the largest pipes in the city. The average size of the lateral or connecting pipes is six inches.

The new twenty inch main will be laid from the north side of the reservoir, by way of Vista street, Spring Garden avenue, Ohara street, North avenue, James and Hemlock streets, to connect with the twelve-inch main on Federal. Cross connections either eight or ten inches in diameter will connect the large pipes. If any one will take the trouble to examine the map of the city, they will perceive that the proposed improvements will give a complete circuit throughout the city, with such a supply of water as few cities in the country can claim. The aggregate area of the mains will give such a volume of water as should relieve the public from all apprehensions concerning fires.

In his last report, the Superintendent of the Water Works recommended "the connection of the twelve inch main on Lacock street with that on Rebecca at Western avenue; also the continuation of the main on Ohio to the same point. This, with the connections, or feeders," adds the Superintendent, "will be absolutely necessary, as the western portion of the first and second and the eastern portion of the Fifth ward have not a sufficient supply, owing to the small size of the pipe in that locality, which was laid at the time when the locality in question was the western boundary of the city. The safety of the city from conflagrations," adds the Superintendent, "demands that the early attention of the authorities be directed to the matter."

A SAD CASE.—John Jeckel, son of Christian Jeckel, the proprietor of a tavern at the corner of Rebecca street and Western avenue, died yesterday afternoon from injuries received on the 21st of December, while standing in the doorway of the Fifth ward school house on the day succeeding the fire which destroyed it. Young Jeckel, and his brother, were struck by some falling bricks, their skulls being fractured. Trepanning was resorted to in both cases, but the lad John lingered until yesterday, expiring at half-past three o'clock. He was in his fifteenth year. His brother is doing well, and it is thought will recover.

WANTED.—A signal box located at Butcher's run might prove very serviceable in case of fire in that quarter. Considering the number of cooper shops, potteries and tanners' establishments that are clustered together in that locality, to say nothing of the number and character of the dwelling houses, which are chiefly constructed of wood, it seems strange that no provision has been made for the better preservation from fires. Now that the wires are in excellent working order, it would not be amiss to extend them so as to take in unprotected districts.

SOUTH SIDE.

CLEARING STREETS.—Carson street was favored with the presence of a single horse and cart and one man yesterday, engaged in hauling away the dirt scraped together weeks ago.

UNMAILABLE LETTERS—At Buchanan postoffice, February 3, 1870:

	Cents.
Mary Vogel, Buchanan	2
Wm. Knoell, Buchanan	2
Ellen Mason, Buchanan	2
Hon. James L. Graham, Harrisburg	2

Buchanan Postoffice.

Letters remaining uncalled for February 4:

Adams Wm
Adams Anna M
Allison W B
Austor Robt
Barcroft Mrs A
Bryson Miss K
Bradmon Miss L
Brown John Jr
Block Miss M A
Birkett Miss A
Burnham L
Burd Miss J M
Boys Wm H
Breen J
Cranston W P
Carnahan Ellen
Clegg Robt
Cramer D R P
Campbell A
Carper Dan'l
Chambers David
Chambers J B
Crawford Jas
Caler Brien
Chambers Jno
Cocain A
Danks John A
Dank Alexander
Davis Miss L
Downs Aaron
Doyle J A
Doyle Francis
Denny Albert
Keston Andrew
Fisher Albert
Fields Miss A
Ford Miss Annie
Frened Mrs L
Gates Wm B
Greot Annie
Gearing Miss S
Gray Chas
Hughes Miss M
Jones Isaac
Jacobs Miss J A
Jones Miss E E
Judson James
Jones Sarah B
King Chas S
Lundell Miss B
Lewis Miss J
Love Miss Bena
Lentz Henry C
Lavelle John
Lutes Josephine
Lutes Miss M
Mantz Geo
Morgan Thomas
Morgan D W
Morgan David
Morgan Mrs R J
Morgan Dan'l
Marks Barry
Molligue Magg'le
Morgan Eliza
Martin Nancy
Morley Mrs K
Matthews Thos
McDonald Pat
McMannus M
McGivans Miss S
McCombs M
McLaughlin W Sr
McDowell Wm
Noster John
Seaport F C
O'Riley John
Owens David
Poth Mrs Sophia
Panlistine W Jr
Phillips Wm
Phillips John
Ralp Mrs Maggie
Reed Taylor R
Reeves John M
Rowlands Wm
Staley Cyrus
Stewart Mrs S A
Snyder C
Snyder W G
Steward Jas M
Slocum L H
Sweany John
Snyder Chas
Smith Miss M J
Smith J (Grocer)
Shay John
Shepard John
Smith Chas
Shore Miss S
Walters A
Williams S F
Williams Mrs M
Waters Miss M
Whitaker P A
Wilson Martha
Walkers Mrs E
Williams Miss F
Wickline Jos A

PHILIP HOBER, P. M.

CONSOLIDATION.

Petitions in Opposition to the Proposed South Side Consolidation.

The following petition is being circulated in Birmingham, and is being signed by a large number of citizens. It will be sent to Harrisburg at an early day.

"We the undersigned citizens of the Borough of Birmingham would respectfully remonstrate against the passage of an act numbered 35 Senate file, entitled an act consolidating into one city the boroughs of Birmingham East Birmingham South Pittsburgh, Ormsby, etc., and its amendments, as the boundaries have been so changed by leaving out South Pittsburgh and other valuable property, the line extending so far out as to make it very disadvantageous to the citizens of the borough; also, in not consulting the citizens in regard to the bill as agreed and as the committee was instructed at the first meeting. And your petitioners will ever pray."

Wednesday evening another, substantially the same as the above, and signed by all but one or two manufacturing firms in the first precinct, was sent to Harrisburg. Individual members of these firms are absent, and their partners did not feel warranted in signing the name of the firm without consulting them, although confident they were in favor of the movement. The following remonstrance is circulating in East Birmingham, and meets with great favor:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

We the undersigned citizens of the borough of East Birmingham would respectfully remonstrate against the passage of an act incorporating the boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham, Ormsby and other districts into one city, as it is not desired by a large majority of citizens residing therein. And we will ever pray.

Opposition to South Side consolidation and a strong feeling in favor of uniting with Pittsburgh are growing rapidly.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Hannah Maria Plant, aged sixteen, made information against Wm. Baker Edwards, the husband of her aunt, charging him with striking her and knocking her against a brick wall. W. Baker E. was arrested, but at the hearing Hannah relented and withdrew the complaint on defendant paying costs.

[Before Justice Rogers, of Monongahela Borough.]

CASE SETTLED.

About six weeks ago a little girl aged nine years, daughter of a butcher named Louis Huffnagel, was bitten on the arm by a ferocious dog owned by William Walthen. Huffnagel asked Walthen to kill the animal, but the request being refused, he brought suit for damages before the above named magistrate. Walthen gave bail to answer at the Court of Quarter Sessions, March term, but yesterday on sober second thought killed the dog, and offered to pay the doctor bill and legal costs if the suit would be withdrawn. Huffnagel said he would pay the doctor bill himself, and the defendant having disgorged the costs the matter ended.

For Liverpool and Queenstown.

The steamer Nebraska, of the Guion Line, will sail on February 9th, from New York for Liverpool and Queenstown. The reliability of all vessels in this line is so well known that the announcement of the time of departure of its various vessels is sufficient to secure for it a full complement of passengers. T. H. Rattigan, the agent for this line in this city, has his office at No. 47 Smithfield street, where passage on the Nebraska can be secured.

Oh, Ho! Look at This.

Two Mason & Hamlin Organs, which were taken in exchange for the "Silver Tongue" and the great Sento Organ, will be sold at about one-half the original cost, at the Opera House Music Store. Hoffman & Hale, No. 60 Fifth avenue.

The Infirmities of Age.

Decrepitude is the natural accompaniment of old age, but it may be ameliorated, and the period of entire helplessness long postponed by the judicious use of a healthful stimulant. Physicians, fully aware of this fact usually recommend moderate stimulation when the strength and vigor of maturity have been suspended by the feebleness and prostration which are the inevitable results of declining years. Port wine, gin, brandy and other liquors are often prescribed by medical men for aged persons, but the impulse which fermented and distilled liquors give to the circulation, and the energies they seem to impart, is transitory, unless the alcoholic principle is modified and qualified by the presence of medicinal tonics and invigorants. Of all the combinations of diffusive stimuli with the juices of herbs, roots and barks that have ever been administered to the aged and infirm, with the view of sustaining their waning strength, cheering their drooping spirits and relieving the aches and pains to which they are subjected, none has been found so efficacious, so agreeable and so permanent in its effects as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The difference between the effect of the Bitters and that of a mere excitant, however pure, is the same as between the effect of a sudden and momentary application of excessive force to a given purpose, and the result of a steady, continuous application of exactly the requisite amount of force to the same end. The mere spirit of physical energy produced by a dram, (and which is always succeeded by corresponding depression) never yet benefitted any man or woman suffering from physical decay. A cordial like Hostetter's Bitters, at once soothing and invigorating, is the remedial agent required.

For Rent.

Two houses at McCandless station, Eighteenth ward, adjoining the residence of Judge McCandless. One house contains nine rooms, with large garden, shade and fruit trees, stable, carriage house, out buildings, &c. One house of five rooms, with garden. Inquire at J. D. Thompson's Brush and Notion store, No. 240 Liberty street. TThs

THE SPIRIT OF INSURANCE

Is finely illustrated in the following language of the French jurists at the close of their report to the Council of State, in the Code of Commerce on the science of insurance:

"Insurance may justly be deemed one of the noblest creations of human genius. From a loft height it surveys and protects the commerce of the world. It scans the heavens; it consults the seasons; it interrogates the ocean, and regardless of its terrors or caprice, defines its perils and circumscribes its storms. It extends its cares to every part of the habitable globe, studies the usage of every nation, explores every coast and sounds every harbor.

"To the science of politics it directs a sleepless attention; it enters the council of monarchs, watches the deliberation of statesmen, weighs their motives and penetrates their designs. Founding on these vast materials its skillful calculations, secure of the result, it then addresses the hesitating merchant. Dismiss your anxiety and fears; these are misfortunes that humanity may deplore, but cannot prevent or alleviate, such are not the disasters you dread to encounter. Trust in me, and they shall not reach you. Summon all your resources, put forth all your skill, and with unfaltering courage pursue your adventures. Succeed, and your riches are enlarged; fail, and they shall not be diminished. My wealth shall supply your loss. Rely on me, and for your sake, at my bidding, the arm of your enemies shall be paralyzed, and the dangers of the ocean or the flaming pile cease to exist.

"The merchant listens and obeys, and is rewarded. Thousands, tempted by his success, follow his example. Those whom it had long separated the ocean now unites. The quarters of the world approach each other, and are bound by the permanent ties of mutual interest and mutual benefit."

Insurance Legislation.

Annually, for several years, repeated efforts have been made in this State to enact a *just* and *impartial* law both in relation to foreign and domestic insurance companies, but all attempts so far as requiring companies chartered by this Commonwealth to be placed upon the same footing in regard to amount of capital, license, taxes, &c., as companies chartered by other States, have signally failed. No foreign insurance company not possessed of at least $200,000 cash capital, safely invested to the satisfaction of the Auditor General, is permitted to transact business in Pennsylvania. *This is right*, but all companies that have been and that hereafter may be incorporated by the laws of this State, *should be required* to show evidence of the same amount of security to its policy holders as is required of companies of other States doing business herein.

The extravagant fees, heavy license and taxation imposed upon foreign corporations is nothing more nor less than an *attempt* to expunge all foreign companies from the State, or so *load* them with expenses as to prevent a just and fair competition for business with equal chances for reasonable profit. Such expunging of the security of insurance capital, would reduce the ample supply and protection of this city to an insignificant amount, totally inadequate to the ordinary wants of the community. The foreign fire insurance capital represented in Pittsburgh exceeds *eighty million dollars*, while the local insurance capital will probably not exceed *one-twentieth* part of that amount. About the same ratio doubtless exists in every city and town in the State.

To prevent this just and wise legislation local passions and prejudices are worked upon, and the true object of legislation ingeniously concealed by appeals to sectional prejudices. The people are told that the domestic corporation of other States are "FOREIGN companies," not even paying their tax; that they are carrying from among them "immense sums of money;" are "draining the State of capital which might as well be retained at home"—ignoring the fact that the equivalent in fair trade of security and losses is fully rendered for the premium received, and that an average of at least four-fifths of such premiums, and in many cases more than the whole amount received, are paid back in losses, taxes and expenses. They are told that companies in their own State can afford the same indemnity, and money thus be retained at home. This may be occasionally all true; but on the same principle, each town, village and person can do the same thing, and you may so narrow the matter down that each individual gets absurdly back to the starting point, retains his own premium and becomes his own insures. It is simply retrograding, whereas the true principle is progression, under the security of a true and scientific average of rates as a basis of operation, *with breadth of transaction for stability*.

There is no State where legislation of this kind has been presented that has a sufficient capital invested in the interest of insurance for the protection of its citizens. Besides, every year the business in many States, will show a *net loss*, or more money will be paid for losses, taxes, and expenses therein, than was received for premiums. Suppose the business of any insurance company to be confined to these States or to any one of them, and the result is toward insolvency and loss to policy holders. It is plain that such legislation is virtually an attempt to divest insurance of its one great attribute, *protection*.

Animated by the true spirit of indemnity, underwriting rises to the dignity of a profession, almost unapproached by any practical enterprise or calling which contemplates the security of interests and the welfare of the human race. Divested of this spirit, it sinks into low order of speculative trade, narrow in practice and result. When nobly conducted it contemplates not only the greatest good to the greatest number, but the union of many for the security of the unfortunate; and, as if to engraft this broad principle more firmly into the practice, time and experience have proved that success in underwriting is best achieved by a strict adherence to such a course. Any departure from it, and narrowing down, selfishly, or from necessity, has inevitably been attended with merger success or total *failure*. It must perform the higher duties and necessities of its creation by absolute protection whenever needed far and near, or in time ceases to be broadly secure and beneficial. How then shall we brand those attempts to monopolize for mere purpose of gain, the working of a science which has come to be looked upon as an everyday want, and is supposed to largely embody the highest principles of commercial honor and public spirit. Monopoly, the essence of the lowest passion, selfishness—an opposing of the interests of the few to the many—has been attempted from the earliest ages, and with more or less immediate individual gain, but nothing so opposed to progress, and the spirit of the present has had, or should have, in this country a long or permanent existence. Its very narrowness ultimately kills it.

Government, to encourage for the general good, industry, science and the arts, grants to individuals, as a reward for the exercise of new inventive skill and knowledge, a patent monopoly and sale for a certain period, to the products of such labor. This privilege is temporary; and at its termination society at large becomes heir to the fruits of the inventor's brain, so that the nation may be enriched by the enterprise it so fosters and protects. But insurance monopoly is of a yellow and sickly complexion, the reverse of this. It says to the citizens of a State: "You can not judge and must not select; you must be satisfied with the meager and inadequate protection that chiefly weak and infant corporations of this State only can afford you, or do without any, and although others from sister States that can ably afford full protection and are ready and willing to bring it to your doors upon the best of terms and quality, yet you must not accept it." As justly should they interdict all other benefits and advantages which may originate beyond narrow State lines, because produced and offered the people by corporations.

We advocate proper State legislation upon insurance, but let it be of such an equal nature as to afford free competition to all. Let it provide so that all companies that compete for business within the limits of the Commonwealth shall make an annual expose of all affairs of interest to their patrons without too much circumlocution or red tape, that all who run may read.

They are servants of the public, let the public know their true condition. If capital, $1,000,000 or any other amount is advertised, let it be shown in what that capital consists, whether it is actually paid in, and invested in a safe manner, or only subscribed: let their liabilities be shown; losses paid, unpaid, and in suspense, and all other points of interest to the holders of policies.

Do not pass severe confiscation laws under the name and cloak of tax and fee bills. An insurance company sells its security as a merchant his goods. Taxes, if put on such gross sales, ought only to be a very slight fraction, say ¼ per cent., such as a merchant could stand, or it virtually becomes so great a burden as to amount to confiscation of a heavy share of the net profits. Pass no deposit laws, for the corporation which is not to be intrusted with the keeping of its funds had better forthwith be placed in the hands of an honest receiver. If you do not advocate overtraining a child to death, do not impose such straight jackets upon any useful corporation.

Make no discrimination against companies chartered in sister States, but accord to all which are worthy of being good local corporations anywhere, a free competition, and let the public choose. No healthy, solvent corporations, animated by a just appreciation of the responsibilities they have assumed, will object to such legislation as this, and the public will gain from expunging all worthless enterprises from the State.

As a general principle, it is short-sighted to make enactments tending to repel capital or its security, as to refuse a landing to emigrants or able-bodied citizens; and when this security or capital is employed to supply a demand, it is immaterial whether it is used to furnish indemnity against loss or to construct railroads.

Private business enterprises and firms expire with the minds which created and guided them. Solid corporations contain superior elements of endurance and permanency. Though their original founders, directors, officers and stockholders may in the course of nature all pass away, yet, if principles are right, and practice in conformity with those principles, however much severe and heavy losses may at times be felt, they will not permanently effect the structure. Age will strengthen, and legitimate use augment their honorable service, as model corporations never die. Let this matter be placed in its true light in every State, wherever broached. * * *

Health, Hope, Happiness.

Thousands are daily and hourly in search of happiness, without knowing that it is secured and prolonged by health more than by any one namable thing besides; yet we see people so regardless of it, as if they deemed it of but little value in the great sum of human life. We speak seriously to those who are in quest of health of two valuable things, which at this time of year and in weather like this, will do more towards recovering health when lost, and maintaining it when regained, than anything else we can name—we mean Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, both made here, and both having the high medical ability of Dr. Keyser to sustain them. The Lung Cure is for old standing lung diseases, bronchitis, and consumption, and has gained a name that will last as long as people are prone to the diseases for which it is used. Let any one but try a bottle of the Lung Cure and it will soon prove its own claim to favorable consideration. The Pectoral Syrup is for colds, hoarseness, sore throat and all recent affections of the pulmonary organs. Millions of bottles have been sold, and we question if ever without doing good. The value of this great medicine is hardly to be estimated in dollars and cents, as it were impossible to weigh human health and human life in the scale with a little bit of money. It is a great error in most people to put off taking medicine to the last, as in that way the disease gets headway and some incurable condition is established in the lungs, for which often there is no remedy. It is true that Doctor Keyser and his Lung Cure have cured some very bad cases of lung disease and long standing cases of asthma as well as troublesome catarrhs; but he would at the same time, as a precautionary measure, advise taking the medicine in the beginning of those diseases. Under the use of the Doctor's medicines ulcers in the lunge have been healed by their use, portions of lime and chalky and cheesy matter have been expectorated from the lungs and tubes by it, and in one case something like a worm was coughed up from the lungs, which seemed to have been formed there and lain embedded in the lung cells for a long time. It seems as if some of the matter expectorated were often of a tuberculous character. It is one of the properties of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure to dissolve and expel from the human system this morbid and irritating matter which accumulates in the lungs and hinders their proper functions; and it does so without hindering one in following his usual occupation or in any way, in ordinary cases, confining to the house. Persons have been known to improve in flesh and strength whilst taking it, and while it heals the lungs it strengthens the stomach and adds richness and plastic power to the blood. Dr. Keyser's office and medicine store is at 167 Liberty street, where the Doctor may be consulted professionally every day until one o'clock.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Silver-plated Ware.

All that is new in silver-plated ware can be found at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

None but the Genuine.

For drugs, chemicals and patent medicines go to Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond. He sells none but genuine preparations and disposes of such at prices which defy successful competition.

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthen ware.

Liebig's Company's Extract of Meat

Secures great economy and convenience in housekeeping, and excellence in cooking. None genuine without the signature of Baron Liebig, the inventor, and of Dr. Max Von Pettenkofer, delegate. J. Milhau's Sons, 183 Broadway, New York. TF

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil.

Pure and reliable, obtained from fresh and healthy livers, and unsurpassed by any yet produced. Sold by all respectable druggists. J. Milhau's Sons, 183 Broadway, New York. TUF

Elegant Tea Sets,

In new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co's., No. 100 Wood street.

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A Warehouse, No. 335 Liberty street; lot 22½ by 110. A chance for an investment that will pay well, either to rent or to be your own landlord. Inquire at 240 Liberty street. tf

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An unlimited assortment of China tableware, embracing many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Country Merchants

In search of a place to purchase their drugs and medicines to their best advantage, and save money, should call at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, near Fifth avenue.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Is the only infallible hair preparation for Restoring gray hair to its original color, and promoting its growth.

It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will last longer and accomplish more than three bottles of any other preparation.

Our Renewer is not a dye; it will not stain the skin as others.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp, and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

Our treatise on the hair sent free by mail.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists. TThs*

Habit.

If not necessity, make a Hair Dressing indispensible to many. The new "vigor" which Dr. Ayer's laboratory issues, is one of the most delightful we have ever used. It restores not only the color, but gloss and luxurance to faded and gray hair. TThs

The People's New Discovery.

The public have discovered that there is one preparation, and only one, by which gray hair can be reinvested with the tinge that nature bestowed upon it without staining the skin. They see that Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, is transparent, and produces richer browns and black than any of the offensive dyes. Sold by all druggists. TThs

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Dinner each day from 12 to 3.

Tableaux, Musical and other Entertainments Every Evening.

Admission, 25c; including Dinner, 50c.

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